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Questions on
Evidences

QUESTIONS

UPON THE

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY,

THE

CONSTITUTION AND MINISTRY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

AND UPON THE

FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND USAGES,

OBSERVED BY THE

Protestant Episcopal Church in the UNITED STATES.

INTENDED TO ASSIST IN THE STUDY OF THE

"Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church."

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DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.

BE it remembered, That on the fifth day of February, in the forty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN C. RUDD, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "Questions upon the Evidences of Christianity, the Constitution and Ministry of the Christian Church, and upon the Festivals, Fasts, and Usages, observed by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.—Intended to assist in the study of the 'Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church.'—By the Rev. John C. Rudd, Rector of St. John's Church, Elizabeth-Town, (N. J.)"—In conformity to an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and also to the Act entitled An Act supplementary to the Act entitled An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, etching, and engraving historical and other prints.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Clerk of the District of New-Jersey.

PREFACE.

THE following Questions were drawn up for the benefit of the youth of the author's congregation, and the students of a seminary under his care. For some time they were used in manuscript: But having convinced himself that they might be made highly useful in the study of the important truths of Revelation, and in the cultivation of religious affections, he determined to print them. The book to a knowledge of which these questions lead, is, perhaps, the best compendium of instructive and practical theology, that can be found in the same compass. In it all the most important doctrines of Christianity, and many of the facts connected with its history, are brought into view; while the strongest motives and considerations are urged to piety of life and conversation.

In the use of these questions, it should be observed, that the dash at the end of a question, shows it to be the last whose answer can be found in that paragraph of the Companion. For example, the dash —— at the end of question 11, page 9, shows that the answer to the 4th question must be sought in the second paragraph of that chapter.

QUESTIONS

On the Evidences of the Christian Religion.

1. WHAT is the Christian Religion, and what does it contain ?——

2. From what does the truth of it appear ?

3. Of what is the Christian Religion worthy, and to what does it tend ?——

4. Has it ever been disputed that there was such a person as Jesus Christ, and when did he live ?

5. Who besides Christians acknowledge this fact ?

6. What Heathen writers have borne testimony to it ?

7. Under whom was Jesus Christ crucified, and who have asserted it ?

8. To what did the profession of this fact expose Christians, and how did they worship Jesus ?

9. Did the Jews own this truth, and why did they thereby provoke Christians ?

10. Why is it probable that there were public records of the whole matter at Rome ?

11. Who appealed to this account, and what argument arises from such appeal ?

12. Who were the great enemies of Christianity, and what did they never dispute ?

13. Can any history be better attested ?——

14. What should this have been to the Jews ?

15. What prophecies were fulfilled in Jesus Christ ?

16. What testimony did he receive from Heaven, and with what was he endowed ?——

17. What prophecies concerning Messiah were fulfilled in Jesus ?——

18. What was the prophecy of Jacob, and who did the Jews understand by Shilo ?

19. When did Haggai and Malachi say Messiah should come ?

20. What was foretold by Daniel ?

21. What proves to the world that Christ is come ?

22. What has become of the second temple, and the City of Jerusalem ?

23. Where was it prophecied Christ should be born, and by whom ?

24. What occasioned Joseph and Mary to visit Bethlehem ?

25 Why was it necessary that Joseph and Mary should go to Bethlehem to be taxed ?

26 What was foretold as to the person of whom Christ should be born ?

27. What did Christ become emphatically by this circumstance, and agreeably to what ?——

28. How was Christ spoken of by the prophets, how called in the gospel, and for what was he to be eminent ?

29. Where was it foretold that he should live, and where was he brought up ?

30. By whom was his character as a prophet asserted, and how sustained ?

31. What did the people say when they saw his miracles, and how was it foretold they should receive him ?

32. What was foretold as to the price for which he was betrayed ?——

33. By whom was the Death of Messiah foretold, and in what types was it represented ?

34. How was it said by Isaiah and David that our Saviour should be treated ?

35. What is meant by his being numbered with transgressors, and with the rich in his death ?——

36 By whom, and in what language, was the Resurrection of Jesus foretold ?

37. By whom was the time foretold, and how did the Rabbies understand it ?

38. How was the Resurrection of Christ prefigured ?

39. By whom, and in what language, was the sitting of Christ at the right hand of God foretold ?

40. What does Christ's sitting at the right hand of God suppose, and what does the accomplishment of these prophecies prove ?——

41. How often was Christ proved to be the Son of God by a voice from Heaven ?

42. What is the language of St. Peter relative to the divine authority of Christ?

43. What voice was heard a third time?——

44. How did Jesus prove further that he was sent from God?

45. What is the power of working miracles a proof of?

46. By whom was it admitted that Christ did many wonderful things, and to what power did they ascribe them?——

47. What were our Saviour's miracles, and how were they wrought?

48. Mention some of his most important miracles.

49. Were the miracles of our Saviour wrought publicly or not, and during what period?

50. What was St. Peter's declaration to the Jews?——

51. What did the miracles of Christ prove themselves, and to what did his enemies attribute them?——

52. Why could not the miracles of Christ be wrought by the power of the Devil?

53. What appears to have been the case wherever the Christian Religion has been entertained?

54. How does our Saviour answer the objection raised against him?

55. How far does it appear that the Devil can work miracles? ——

56 What was the conclusive evidence of our Saviour's divine Mission?

57. Who were the witnesses of this fact, how did they agree, and what did they prefer to a denial of it?

58. What was the character of many among the first converts to Christianity?——

59. What was fulfilled and confirmed by our Saviour's Resurrection?

60. What was demonstrated by the rising of Christ from the Dead?

61. What would be the consequence if such evidence were given to a deceiver?——

62. What other testimony had Christ of divine authority, and how was it made manifest?

63. What has always been counted a sure proof of a divine Mission?

64. What did the angel tell St. John on this subject?

65. What did our Saviour foretell?

66. What prophecy did he utter respecting Jerusalem, and how was it accomplished?

67. With whose account did the signs he foretold agree?

68. What assurance did Christ give his disciples, and what does the fulfilment of these predictions prove?——

69. What evidence did the Apostles give of their divine Mission?

70. How did God confirm their testimony?

71. What was the effect of these demonstrations, and what did they enable the Apostles to do?

72. By what was the religion of Christ opposed?——

73 How many rules are there for judging of matters of fact?

74. Give the First Rule.

75. The Second.

76. The Third.

77. The Fourth.——

78. What is the effect of the two first rules?

79. How do the two last operate?——

80. What was the character of the matters of fact of the Gospel, and what does our Saviour say on the subject?

81. How many were converted at different times, and upon what conviction had they been convinced?

82. What memorials had been established, according to the two last rules?

83. What officers were ordained by Christ, and for what purpose?

84. What would be the consequence if the Gospel were a fiction, or invented in some after age?

85. What would be impossible, according to the two last rules?——

86. What does the Christian Religion excel, of whom is it worthy, and to what agreeable?

87. What are removed by it?

88. What has been satisfied, and what relieved by the sacrifice of the Cross?

89. What is the reward proposed by the Christian religion?

90. What are comprehended by its precepts ?
91. With what does the religion of Christ supply us ?
92. What is proved by all these circumstances ?——
93. What do they resist who reject the Christian revelation ?
94. How do they condemn themselves ?

THE CHURCH.

Its Nature, Ministry, Extent of Power, our Obedience.

1. HOW does the church appear from scripture ?
2. By what names is it called in scripture ?
3. What were the words of our Saviour to Peter ?
4. What argument arises from these facts ?——
5. Is the Christian church a voluntary society or not, and what are men obliged to do ?
6. By whom is the church as a society appointed, and with what enforcements ?
7. What is the scripture evidence that the church is of God's appointment ?
8. What are declared to be the privileges of the Christian church, and what is the scripture evidence of them ?
9. From what passage of scripture may be learned the danger of neglecting to hear Christ and his apostles ?
10. How has God declared his will on this subject ?
11. In what sense can the church be called a voluntary society ?——
12. In opposition to what is the church founded, and in what words of Christ is this fact implied ?
13. From what are the members of the Christian church said to be delivered, and to what translated ?
14. What are Christian people called, and against what are they said to fight ?
15. What is their armour ?
16. What was the design of the great Founder of this society, as to its being distinct from other kingdoms, and what is his language ?
17. What are the next characteristics of the church ?

18. What are the expressions of our Saviour which apply to this subject?

19. To what is the church compared, and what is implied in such allusions?

20. What public and visible measures were adopted, and what consequence must follow?——

21. In what respects is the church a universal society?

22. What was Christ's commission as to place, and what was the prophecy in regard to time?

23. What is said by St. Paul respecting the reign of Christ, and what has our Lord promised?——

24. Without what can no well regulated society subsist?

25. What must the church necessarily have if it be a society, and what must follow?

26. Of whose constitution is this church, and how must its officers obtain their commission?——

27. What conduct of our Lord proves that there were officers appointed in the Christian church?

28. What did he declare after his resurrection, and with what did he invest the apostles?

29. How were the apostles further qualified, and what ordinations are particularly mentioned in scripture?

30. What orders were there in the church from the beginning, and who besides apostles were bishops, or in the highest order?——

31. From what passage of scripture is it manifest that the officers of the church receive their commission from God?

32. What is the meaning of these words of the apostle?——

33. How may the necessity of a divine commission to the exercise of the ministry be proved?

34. By what names, expressive of honour, are the ministers of the gospel called?

35. What do these scripture characters demonstrate?

——

36. What does the apostle make the calling of Aaron?

37. What was the penalty of invading the priesthood,

and of what are those guilty who usurp the office of the Christian ministry ?——

38. How was our Saviour glorified ?

39. How was our Saviour commissioned to the ministerial office ?

40. What must be evident from this fact ?

41. By whom were Bishops, Priests and Deacons appointed, and how long must the institution remain ?

42. What may as well be done as pretend that church offices are mutable and temporary ?——

43. From what is it evident that there is subordination among the officers of the Christian church, and what fact is there to prove it ?

44. To whom were the apostles and disciples subject, and who were subject to them ?

45. What was the authority which he exercised in the Church at Corinth, and what is his language on the occasion ?

46. What was St. Paul's conduct to the Elders of Ephesus ?

47. What was the extent of Timothy's power, and what is evident from these facts ?

48. From whom do the Priests and Deacons derive their authority ?——

49. From whom is the original of all ecclesiastical authority ?

50. What was the language of our Saviour to his Father, and what did he say to his Apostles ?

51. What power was given to the Son ?

52. Who is now the source of all authority in the Church, and how long is he to continue its Supreme Head ?——

53. By whom is ecclesiastical power immediately conferred, and with what did he invest our Lord ?

54. What is Christ said to have done by the Spirit ?

55. To what is the authority of the Apostles and all Church officers ascribed ?

56. What was the form of the Apostles' ordination, and in consequence of what was their power to remit, and retain sins ?

57. Of whose gift is all ecclesiastical authority ?——

58. What shall we conclude, if we may be allowed to reason from the constitution of civil societies ?

59. From whom must they who exercise any authority either in Church or state, derive it ?

60. What power did our Lord retain to himself, while on earth ?

61. What commission did he give the Apostles and seventy Disciples, and what did he not allow them ?

62. Who had the power of ordaining Ministers after the Ascension, and who were the chief governors of the Church ?

63. Who ordained the seven Deacons, and what was done by Paul and Barnabas ?

64. What other persons were authorised to ordain Ministers, and in what places did they act ?

65. What did St. Paul tell Titus ?

66. What would have been unnecessary if Presbyters could ordain ?

67. Had the Island of Crete been converted to Christianity before St. Paul wrote his Epistle to Titus ?

68. To whom besides Titus do these arguments apply ?

69. Is it reasonable to suppose that Timothy would have been sent to Ephesus to ordain, if Presbyters had the power ?——

70. What does the question on the subject of the officers of the Church regard ?

71. How are the names Bishops and Presbyters used in the New Testament ?

72. How many orders were there in the days of the Apostles, and what Church affords an example ?

73. What is the fact as to the names of the Ministry in the days of the Apostles ?

74. What is the matter of fact on this subject ?

75. What was the conduct of the first order after the death of the Apostles ?

76. What says Theodoret on this subject ?

77. From whom do Bishops derive their authority, and who may be considered examples ?----

78. What does St. Paul charge Timothy, and how does it appear that he ordained him ?

79. What is to be understood by the Presbytery, as

mentioned in St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy, and what Church always understood it in this sense ?

80. When did the custom of Presbyters laying their hands with the Bishop begin ?

81. For what purpose did the Presbyters impose hands, and for what purpose do they now lay on their hands in the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States ?——

82. What was the character of the Fathers of the Church, and when did some of them live ?

83. On what subjects is their credibility not to be contested ?

84. What must appear from their writings ?

85. What do the testimony of the Fathers and the arguments from Scripture prove ?——

86. What writer is there cotemporary with the Apostles, who bears his decided testimony ?

87. What does he say in his Epistle to the Magnesians ?

88. What in his Epistle to the Trallians ?

89. What in his Epistle to the Philadelphians ?

90. What in his Epistle to the Smyrnians ?

91. With what do his Epistles abound ?

92. What appears from this testimony ?

93. What is it absurd to suppose ?

94. Without what was it not lawful in the time of St. Ignatius to perform any ecclesiastical act ?——

95. What assertion has been made as to the extent of the Bishop's authority in the apostolic age ?

96 How many Bishops were there in a city, and who was the first Bishop in Jerusalem ?

97. To what may the same remarks be applied ?

98. Of what did each Church undoubtedly consist, to whom was it subject, and who was under him ?

99. Of what was every Bishop the head, and of what did it consist ?——

100 Who was Irenæus, when did he live, and what does he assert ?

101. Mention a passage from Irenæus which proves his assertion ?

102. What precepts are enumerated by Clemens of Alexandria ?

103. When did Tertullian live, where does he say the power of baptising is lodged, and who might exercise it ?

104. Of what is this passage a proof?

105. Who was Origen, and when did he live ?

106. What debts does he enumerate in his explanation of the Lord's Prayer, and which is the greatest ?

107. What is proved from the testimony of Origen ?

108. When did St. Cyprian live, of what place was he Bishop, and what do his writings prove ?

109. What does he say our Lord intended to establish, and by what passage does he support it ?

110. How does he say the Church is built and governed ?

111. What does he say the Deacons should not do ?

112. What was the conduct of some of his Presbyters in his absence ?

113. In what language does he reprove them ?

114. What historians lived in the third century, from whom does he derive all Bishops, and what account does he give ?——

115. What account would it be easy to continue ?

116. What has been universally acknowledged by the enemies of Episcopacy ?——

117. What was St. Jerome, and when did he live ?

118. Why was he displeased with the Bishop of Jerusalem, and why offended with the Deacons ?

119. What was he anxious to do, and what conjecture did he advance ?

120. How is this conjecture contradicted ?

121. What is the language of St. Jerome when he declares his unbiassed judgment, and what comparison does he make between the Jewish and Christian Priesthood ?——

122. Is it probable that the Bishops usurped their authority ?

123. What supposition would common sense reject ?

124. Of what is the universal testimony of the Fathers in favour ?——

125. What is required to qualify men for the Priestly office?

126. What is necessary, in order that there may be authority in the Church?

127. What would be the consequence, if this succession should be broken?

128. Can they be regarded as ministers of Christ who have never received commission from him?

129. What is necessary as to the Episcopal succession, and what has the divine Head of the Church pledged himself to preserve?

130. Is there any reason to suppose that this succession has ever been broken?

131. What was the universal practice of the Church as to receiving Bishops, and how were they consecrated?

132. Is the validity of succession invalidated, by sometimes passing through corrupt channels?

133 What is the language of the 26th article of the Church on this subject?——

134. Is Episcopacy a mutable or a permanent institution?

135. Of what is it the instituted mode?

136. What would be the consequence of altering the mode of conveying the commission?

137. What facts appear from the united testimony of scripture and the primitive Fathers?

138. What is the irresistible conclusion?

139. What would be the consequence if Presbyters, Deacons and Laymen should assume the authority of Ordination?

140 To whom is all authority given, and who is the Head of the Church?

141. Can the means appointed by the Head of the Church for conveying the Priest'ly office be changed or interrupted, and what takes place if they are?——

142. What is Episcopacy?

143. What does the order of Bishops possess exclusively?——

144. What is Episcopal government, and to what extend?

145. What particulars may be considered of human expediency, and what of Divine institution?——

146. In what way did the Christian Ministry begin, and how must it descend to after ages?

147. What method was at first instituted, and what follows?

148. What was shown by Apostolic practice, and what does the nature of the ministry prove?

149. Upon what does the continuance of the commission of the Ministry depend?

150. Can we lay aside Episcopacy?——

151. What results from the foregoing considerations?

152. How did Christ send his Apostles, and what was implied in the promise he made them?

153. Which order of the Ministry was evidently intended to preserve the succession?——

154. What is the character of the powers of the Church, and to what do they relate?

155. What did our Lord disclaim, and what exhortation did the Apostle address to the Hebrews?

156. For what does he tell them their Pastors were accountable, and what is his language on the subject?

——

157. Under how many, and what heads may the powers belonging to the Church be reduced?——

158. Who have a right to preach?

159. For what was our Lord commissioned, and how was he anointed?

160. What commission did Christ give to his Apostles, and to whom was the same power derived?

161. What charge does St. Paul give to Timothy, and what was a necessary qualification for a Bishop?

162. Was the power of preaching confined to the Bishops?

163. What instance is recorded in scripture of a Deacon preaching the word?

164. From whom did Priests and Deacons derive their authority to preach?——

165. To whom belongs the duty of conducting prayer in private families?

166. By whom should public devotions be conducted?

167. What has always been considered an essential part of the ministerial office?

168. What offices are joined by the Apostles?

169. What direction is given to the sick by St. James?

170. Who do the 24 Elders in the Revelation represent, and what are we to understand by the vials of incense?——

171. When and to whom did our Lord give the power of administering Baptism?

172. Could inferior Ministers baptise, and what scripture evidence is there on the subject?

173. In subordination to what authority do Presbyters and Deacons baptise?——

174. By whom was the first Eucharist consecrated, what commission did he then give, and to whom?

175. What other order of the Ministry had power to consecrate the Eucharist, and what scripture evidence is there of the fact?——

176. Why were not Deacons allowed to consecrate the Eucharist, and what was this sacrament always considered as succeeding?——

177. What is the scripture account of the origin of Confirmation, or laying on of hands?

178. By whom had the twelve disciples at Ephesus been baptised, and by whom were they confirmed?——

179. What results from this account?

180. To whom was the power of confirming ordinarily appropriated?——

181. Were all who received imposition of hands endowed with miraculous gifts?

182. What is unreasonable to suppose?

183. How is the ordinance of Confirmation, or laying on of hands, considered by the Apostle?——

184. What is Confirmation, and for what does it qualify those who receive it?

185. In what ought candidates for confirmation to be instructed, and in what should they have a competent knowledge?

186. What further preparations should they make, and what should they frequently and attentively read?

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187. What are some of the first advantages of confirmation?

188. Of what is it a renewal, and of what is it a testimony?

189. To what does it advance those who receive it, and give them a title?

190. For what purpose does it convey divine grace?

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191. What has been proved from scripture and the primitive church, and what consequence follows?

192. For what length of time was there no instance of ordination by presbyters considered valid?

193. What other important points are established by the same testimony, by which we prove Episcopacy?——

194. What has the church no authority to change?

195. With what power is the church invested?——

196. Are the things relating to the outward order of the church determined by scripture?

197. What is the scripture rule for public worship?

198 What are the rules relative to peace, order and edification?

199. What are the rules of scripture as to the candidates for holy orders?——

200. What authority has Christ left the governors of the church to prevent disorder and confusion?

201. What shall we find if we enquire into the practice of the Apostles and primitive governors of the church?——

202. What rules were prescribed by St. Paul, and of what customs does he speak?

203. To whom ought the authority of prescribing rules to be transmitted?——

204. What is necessary in every civil society for the security of men's lives and properties?

205. Is the same authority necessary in the church, and what will it tend to maintain?

206. What power has the church over unworthy members?——

207. Who can be admitted into the church by baptism?

208. For what are these conditions necessary?

209. What reason on this subject cannot be shown?

210. Of what is the power of excommunication a consequence?——

211. From whom has the church received the power of excommunication?

212. What was the language of our Lord to St. Peter, and who were included with him?

213. What is the meaning of this language?

214. What instruction did our Lord give respecting the manner of treating offenders?

215. How was an offender who had been excommunicated by the church, to be regarded by Christians generally?——

216. What evidence from scripture is there that this authority of excommunication was of divine right?

217 To whom was the power extended from the apostles, and what instructions were given to Timothy and Titus?

218. Who were the seven angels of the churches mentioned in the Revelation, and for what was the angel of Pergamus reproved?

219. What censure was passed upon the bishop or angel of Thyatira, and what is implied in this censure?

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220. What have the clergy an undoubted right to demand?

221. What is it evident that God requires for the order of men appointed by him to attend to the affairs of his church?

222. How were our Lord and his followers supported, and what direction did he give his apostles and disciples?

223. What duty is enforced by this language of our Lord?

224. How was St. Paul supported, and what right does he assert at the same time?

225. What is his language to the Corinthians?——

226. What must the clergy do, if they devote themselves to their sacred functions, and what follows?

227 What are the objects of their employment, and what should they receive?

228. To what should their maintenance bear proportion?

229. For what should such maintenance be sufficient?

230. What do all lay Christians owe to their spiritual rulers?

231. What scripture authority is there for this?

232. Who are the rulers to whom we are required to submit?——

233. How may we learn the limits of our obedience?

234 How may things in the world be divided?

235. How do the good oblige us to obedience?

236. When are we not obliged to obey our governors?

237. To what do things indifferent in themselves relate?

238. In what does the obedience which we owe our spiritual rulers consist?

239. Mention some things which are included in our duty to them.

240. When do things indifferent in themselves become binding, and what is the command of God on this subject?——

241. Wherein consists the dignity of the Christian ministry, and for what was it ordained?

242. What is the character of its employment and effects?——

243. Why is the ministry honourable?

244. With whose employment is it compared, and what is their office?

245. Who was the most exalted person that ever discharged this office on earth?

246. What is the business of the ministry?——

247. Upon what does the ministry fix the mind?

248. In what does it engage men, and to what exalt them?

249 To what does a faithful discharge of the ministry give a title, and what does the scripture assert on the subject?——

250. What are the benefits of the ministry upon men?

251. What is done by the faithful discharge of this office?

252. What effect is produced by it upon the state?

253. What would be the state of things if there were no ministry?——

254. What are ministers called in scripture, and what has God committed to them ?——

255. What is implied in being ministers of Christ ?——

256. What is implied in their being stewards of the mysteries of Christ?

257. What are they appointed to dispense and to speak?——

258. What is implied in their being Ambassadors ?

259. Upon what account are their persons considered sacred ?——

260. What is implied in their being co-workers with Christ ?

261. Of what kingdom are they ministers, and what is committed to them ?——

262. What should we provide for the clergy, what should we yield them, and how should we treat them ?

263. Why should we treat them with respect and affection, and what should we be ready to do for them ?

264. For what should we pray to God on their account ?——

265. What do you say as to the personal qualifications of the ministers of Christ ?

266. What is to be considered absolutely necessary ?

267. How is the divine confirmation of the ministerial act confirmed to us ?

268. What was the character of the Baptism administered by Judas, and what was his character ?

269. What is the language of the 26th article on this subject ?

270. Why is the pardon of a wicked governor or judge valid ?

271. Will the irregular life of a minister justify us in neglecting his ministrations ?

272. What guilt should we incur by such neglect?——

273. What does the office of Bishop include ?

274. What does it contain peculiarly ?

275. What inherent right belongs to this office ?——

276 What is the office of a Priest or Presbyter, what must he administer, and what should he oppose ?

277. What is he to use both in public and private, and what is he required to offer and maintain ?

278. What rule must he observe as to himself and family, and what should he forsake and set aside ?

279. For what is this employment sufficient ?——

280. What pertaineth to the office of a Deacon ?——

281. What was the origin of the office of Deacons?

282. Who were those Grecians probably, and what was then the state of property among Christians ?

283. What measure did the Apostles take to prevent mismanagement ?——

284. What other duties belonged to Deacons ?

285. What scripture proof is there that they could baptise and preach ?——

286. What is proved by the manner in which Deacons are set apart, and the qualifications required in them ?

287. On what is the obligation of communion with the Christian Church founded ?

288. What is necessary in order to partake of the privileges of the Christian Covenant ?——

289. What must be the case if every society of professing Christians is a Church of Christ ?

290. What is necessary, before the members of the Church can live in communion with each other ?——

291. What does St Paul say on the subject of Unity?

292. By whom is the whole body of the Church sanctified ?

293. By what are we admitted into the Church, and made partakers of the Spirit ?

294. What consequence must result from the dependence of the Church upon one *Father*, one *Head*, one *Faith*, one *Baptism*, and one *Hope* ?——

295. What has the Church been proved to be ?

296. How is the Church to be known ?

297. What do you say of the community where all or either of these are wanting ?——

298. How is the Church universal, and what must necessarily be the case ?

299. From what may these portions of the Church take their names ?

300. In what may these particular Churches differ?

301. How long may they be considered as parts of the true Church?——

302. How do the people of the several congregations keep their unity with the Church?

303. How do the Clergy preserve this unity?

304. How did the primitive Christians preserve communion?

305. How did the people, Presbyters and Bishops preserve communion with each other?

306. In this way what may all orders of Christians enjoy, and how may every member of the Church acceptably serve God?——

307. How is the Unity of the Church violated?——

308. What is wilful separation from the Church styled in scripture?

309. What does the term Schism denote, and by what occasioned?——

310. What does St. Paul consider Schism, and in what does it consist?

311. What is the language of the Epistle of Jude, and what does it show?

312. In what did the sin of Korah (Core) consist?

313. What sin of Christians corresponds with that of Korah?

314. What conclusion is established by the uniform testimony of all the Apostolic and primitive writers?

315. What was considered in the primitive ages of the Sacraments not administered by the Bishop or by his commission?——

316. What would be the consequence of determining the legality of a practice from man's opinion of it?

317. To what has custom reconciled us, and what is the consequence?

318. To whom must all judgment of the heart be left?

319. What must not be concluded from hence?——

320. When may we separate from any branch of the Church?

321. What are we then not authorised in doing, and to what are we still bound?

322. What important Principle should ever be kept in view?

323. For what was the Priesthood instituted by Christ?——

324. On what was the separation of the Church of England from that of Rome grounded?

325. Against what did the Church of England protest?

326. What were those corruptions which had taken place in the Romish Church?

327. What did the Church of England do?

328. Why may she not be charged with the sin of Schism?——

329. For what did our Saviour pray, and to what does the Apostle exhort?

330. How can the unity of the Spirit be kept up?

331. How is a disposition to preserve this unity to be shown, and what particular duties should we observe?

FESTIVALS AND FASTS.

1. WHAT are Festivals?——

2. Of what institution are they, and to what are they agreeable and consonant?——

3. What days are forbidden to be observed in scripture?

4. What was endeavoured by the Judaizing Christians?——

5. Is the observation of such days as those now observed by the church forbidden?

6. What did God ordain, and what was the conduct of our Saviour?

7. What has been the common idea of Christians, and what have they appointed to be kept?——

8. If it be a duty to be grateful, what must be not only lawful but commendable?

9. Of what is the sanctifying of such days a token?——

10. What circumstance is necessary to the performance of a duty?

11. To what does the appointment of a certain time for the duty of praise tend ?——

12. What does not deserve censure ?

13. For what is the church of Rome not to be blamed, and for what to be censured ?——

14. What answer can you give to the objection that festivals are abused ?

15. What does the perverting of holy seasons show ?

16. How do those who abuse festivals treat the Lord's day ?

17. What should be the earnest endeavour of Christians on this subject ?——

18. What was the yearly practice of the primitive Christians ?

19. In what other way did they celebrate these days ?

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20. How should we observe the festivals of the church ?

21. What should be our conduct in private, and how should we particularly express our rejoicing ?

22. What should we do when we commemorate any particular of our redemption ?

23. What should we consider when we commemorate any saint ?

24. In what should we examine ourselves on such occasions ?——

25. What does a serious observation of festivals testify ?

26. What does such observation fix in our thoughts ?

27. What is the effect of such observation on our minds, and to what does it tend ?——

28. What are fasts, and what are we to testify in them ?

29. What does nature suggest on this subject ?

30. What appears to be the fact from scripture, and what has been done by all nations ?——

31. What was the conduct of the primitive Christians, on what days did they observe their weekly fasts, and for what reason ?

32. What were these fasts called ; why, and how long did their fasts last ?

33. What was the annual fast, and for what did it prepare them ?——

34. How were fasts observed by the primitive Christians ?

35. To what kind of food did they confine themselves?

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36 Did St. Paul mean fasting when he spoke of abstaining from meats ?

37. What has our Saviour done on this subject ?

38. What then was the meaning of St. Paul ?

39. Who did the heretics referred to by St. Paul exclude, and from whom did they derive their idea of not eating flesh ?

40. Of what are well instructed Christians now satisfied, and what has the gospel taken away ?——

41. How should days of fasting be observed ?

42. With what should we charge ourselves, and what should we confess ?

43. For what should we intercede, and for what reason should we relieve the poor ?

44. How should we act if the fast be public ?——

CHAPTER I.

Lord's Day.

1. WHAT portion of time hath God appropriated to his service ?——

2. What day was formerly set apart for this purpose, and why ?——

3. What is meant by God's resting from his works ?

4. Of what was the rest of the seventh day considered as the symbol ?——

5. What did the Jews avow in their observation of the seventh day ?

6. What did they profess themselves on that day ?

7. What was done by Jehovah for the Jews on the morning of their Sabbath ?——

8. To what are Christians as well as Jews bound ?

9. What day is chosen by the Christian for his rest, and why ?——

10. What authority is there for the change of the day ?

11. What appears from scripture, and what are the facts recorded on the subject ?

12 What is to be understood by the disciples' coming together to break bread ?

13. What do St. Paul's directions relative to collections regard ?——

14. When did the primitive Christians have their public meetings ?

15. What was done in those assemblies ?

16. What took place as to the holy supper ?

17. For what purpose were collections made ?——

18. By what other name was the first day of the week called, and why ?——

19. Why did Justin Martyr and Tertullian call it Sunday ?

20. By what name is it known in the edicts of the first Christian emperors ?

21. For what reason may it properly retain this name ?

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22. In what sense may the Lord's day be called the Sabbath ?

23. How is the term Sabbath constantly appropriated by scripture and primitive writers ?

24. What is expedient, and how is the term Sabbath properly applied ? ——

25. How should our time on Sunday be employed, besides resting from our worldly affairs ?

26. What should we regularly do on that day ?

27. How should we employ our time in private ?

28. To what should a portion of the day be devoted ?

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29. What is the principal duty of the day ?

30 What must be evident if we neglect the duties of public worship ?

31. What was the greatest trouble to the primitive Christians ?——

32 What does the religious observation of the Lord's day preserve ?

33. For what is this stated season highly useful ?

34. What do we acquire by properly spending this day ?——

35. Where are our acts of public worship to be performed, and why is the Church called the house of God ?

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36. What was the situation of places of worship in the days of the Apostles ?——

37. How ought we to show our reverence for holy places ?

38. How should we govern our whole behaviour in such places, and from what should we abstain ?——

39. From what should we abstract our thoughts, and for what reason, and how keep our passions ?

40. With what should we endeavour to possess our minds ?

41. What should we endeavour to work in ourselves ?

42. What should we endeavour to recollect ?——

43. What is prayer, and how does it receive different names ?

44. When is it called Confession ?

45. - - - - - - Petition ?

46. - - - - - - Supplication ?

47. - - - - - Thanksgiving ?

48. - - - - - - Praise ?

49. - - - - - - Intercession ?——

50. Why is prayer necessary ?

51 For what has God established prayer ?

52. What has God promised, to help us in the performance of the duty ?

53. Who has been appointed to intercede for the acceptance of our prayers ?——

54. What has been the practice of the world in reference to prayer ?

55. What did they acknowledge in their sacrifices ?

56. What has been the practice of good men in all ages on this subject ?

57. What was the conduct of our Lord ?——

58. What should we seek in the first place ?

59. For what should we pray in regard to our understandings ?

60. For what in regard to our sins, and resolutions?
61. Why should we pray for the help of the Spirit?
62 For what should we pray in regard to this world?

——

63. What motives are sufficient to induce us to approach the Throne of Grace?
64. By what promises has God been pleased to excite us to approach him?——
65. Where must our confidence be laid?
66 What are we required to do when we ask the pardon of our sins?
67. When we ask for any virtue, what are we bound to do?
68. When we supplicate the help of divine grace, what should we do?
69. What is our duty when we pray for any temporal blessings?
70 Through what must all prayers be addressed to God?——
71. In what manner should we pray?
72. With what faith should we pray?
73. What should we add to this manner and faith?

——

74. What prayers are most acceptable to God, and necessary for us?
75. When is God most honoured and glorified, and by what is the sense of his majesty maintained in the world?
76. How may we keep up our communion with the Church?
77. What does our Saviour promise to the public assemblies of Christians?
78. When may we expect most success in our devotions, and to what should this consideration lead?——
79. For what is the master of a family answerable, and how is religion to be maintained?
80. When have children and servants the greatest reason to hope for God's blessing?
81. What should we do at our meals?——
82. What is the result of constant prayer?

83 What does it preserve, and how does it raise our souls?

84. How does it support us, and to what does it lead?

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85. What are the advantages of a set form of prayer?

86. What may be secured in forms of prayer?

87 What do they prevent?

88. Of what do forms of prayer serve as a standard, and how do they render the service more animating ——

89. How was the public service of the Jews observed?

90. What did David appoint the Levites to do, and without what could they not have performed this service?

91. What part of scripture may be considered as a form, by whom was it suggested, and for what use?

92. What did our Saviour do by joining in the Jewish service, and by what act did he show his approbation of forms of prayer?

93. What was the conduct of the apostles and disciples till our Lord's ascension?

94. What was the custom of the primitive Christians, and by what expressions of the early Fathers may it be proved?

95. What was the practice of each Bishop, and what authority have we for forms of prayer?——

96. What may be found in the liturgy of our Church?

97. In what parts do we find the most impressive instruction, and in what the most effective devotion?

98 How is the Lord invoked in these prayers, and how are the wants of men expressed?

99. How is the mind employed in the liturgy?

100 How are the affections of the worshipper kept alive?——

101. From what was the liturgy originally compiled, and by whom improved at different times?

102. In the revision of the prayer book by the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, of what was she careful?——

103. What ought we to do on our first entrance into Church?

104. What should we then consider ?

105. What should be our position in ascription, and what is the most proper one for supplication ?——

106. How does the daily service commence ?

107 What should be the conduct of the people while the sentences are read, and why are they repeated ?

108 What is the design of these sentences ?——

109 What is the design of the exhortation, and whose part is it ?

110. What is the duty of the congregation while it is read ?——

111. What do we learn from scripture on the subject of confession, and what has the Church done ?

112. How is the confession conceived, how should the people perform it, and what should they call to mind ?

113. What should they implore of God ?------

114. What has God committed to his ministers, and what does the Church call upon them to do after the confession ?

115 What is the posture of the priest, and what does he declare ?

116. What should be the deportment of the people while the absolution is pronouncing ?

117. Whose business alone is it to pronounce the absolution, and what should every person do ?

118. What will be the consequence to those who readily and heartily repent ?——

119 What may we do after looking upon ourselves as absolved, and what prayer may we utter ?——

120. What act of devotion do we attend to after the Lord's prayer ?

121. When do we rise and stand up, and in what language do the minister and people stimulate each other ?

122. What hymn should be repeated after every psalm ——

123 What is the design of responses ?

124. What is the advantage of the people having a share in the service, and what would be the case if the minister performed the whole ?

125. What was the custom in the ancient Jewish Church, and what are found in the old Christian liturgies?——

126. When is the intention of the service defeated, and its beauty lost?

127. What should every person in the congregation consider as a duty?

128. What will he then perform, what will he find, and what will he have?——

129. What is the book of Psalms, to what are they suited, and how have they been used?

130. Of what do they treat, and what do they contain?

131. Why are those psalms proper for recital which do not admit of individual application?

132. How does David speak in some of his psalms?

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133. How may we obviate the supposed vindictive and uncharitable spirit of some of the psalms?

134. But what must be the meaning if the imprecatory form be contended for?——

135. What should be the behaviour of the people while the psalms are read?

136. What should be their posture, and what should it signify?——

137. To what is the heart supposed to be fitted after reading the psalms?

138. What is effected by the change from the psalms to the lessons?

139. Why is one lesson taken from the Old, and one from the New Testament?

140. What is the law, and what is the gospel?——

141. What is the rule for lessons on the ordinary week days?

142. Why are the books of Chronicles omitted?

143. Why is the book of Solomon's Songs omitted?

144. What book is appointed for Advent, and for what does it prepare us?

145. Why are many chapters in Ezekiel omitted?——

146. What is the rule of the Church from Advent to Septuagessima Sunday?

147. What lessons does the Church appoint for Septuagessima Sunday, and in Lent ?

148. What view has the Church towards the end of Lent, and what scripture does she read ?

149. What takes place for the Sundays after Easter, and till what time ?

150. What rule respecting lessons is observed from Trinity Sunday to Advent ?——

151. From what books does the Church appoint lessons for saints' days ?

152. What does she appoint for other holy days ?

153. How early was the practice of appointing proper lessons for all holy days ?——

154. What is the method respecting the second lessons ?

155. How often is the Old, and how often the New Testament read in a year ?——

156. How should we listen to the lessons ?

157. For what should we hear?

158. What should we diligently observe in those lessons which are read ?

159. What should be the conduct of Christians after they retire home, as to the lessons ?——

160. Why are hymns and psalms intermingled with the lessons ?

161. What is proper after we have heard the wonderful works of God in the lessons?——

162. What hymn follows the first morning lesson ?

163. By whom was it composed ?

164. What is the Benedicte ?

165. What is the hymn after the first evening lesson?

166. What is the object of the second hymn ?——

167 From what part of scripture are the second lessons taken, and what do the hymns after them celebrate?

168 For what does the 100th psalm call upon us ?

169. What is the other hymn called, and on what occasion pronounced ?

170. What hymns are used after the second evening lesson ?——

171. In what way does faith come, and what seems most proper to follow the lessons ?

172. What text of scripture applies to the introduction of prayers after the creed?——

173. Why do minister and people unite in repeating the creed?

174. What position is observed in repeating the creed, and what does it signify?

175. What peculiarity attends the repetition of the second article of the creed?

176. On what is this custom founded?——

177. Why is one creed called the Apostle's, and the other the Nicene?

178. What was the design of the Nicene creed?——

179. For what are we prepared after going through the service thus far?——

180. What is necessary in order to pray to God aright, and what is first done by the minister?

181. What does the minister say on entering on the duty of prayer, and how is he answered?

182. Why is the expression *Let us pray* repeated several times in the service?——

183. What is the advantage of collects or short prayers?

184. How do these short prayers begin, and what is more strongly fixed in the mind?

185. What is the conclusion of each prayer, and what is more fully impressed upon the mind by it?——

186. Why are these short prayers called collects?

187. What is contained in the collect for the day?——

188. When is the litany to be used, and instead of what?

189. In what points of view may the litany be considered the most sublime and affecting office of devotion?

190. What is it calculated to do?——

191. What should be our behaviour and posture during the performance of prayers and the litany?

192. Should the people repeat the prayers aloud or not, after the minister?

193. What should be said at the end of every collect and prayer, and what does it mean?

194. How should the people join in the litany?

195. What do they make their own by this measure?

196. What becomes fit and proper after we have prayed for all necessary blessings for ourselves and others ?

197. If we have enjoyed any particular mercy, what should we do, and at what part of the general thanksgiving ?

198. For what should we endeavour to raise our minds to the highest pitch of fervency ?

199 What is one of the chief ends of our coming together in Christian assemblies ?

200. How should we resolve, and endeavour to show our sense of all God's mercies ?——

201. What follows the general thanksgiving, and how does the morning service end ?

202. What is comprehended in this prayer ?——

203. What does the Church enjoin relative to the communion service ?——

204. Why does the minister read the ten commandments standing ?——

205. How should the ten commandments be heard ?

206. What does the Church direct us to do at the end of each, and what should be our posture ?

207. How should we pronounce the prayer after each commandment ?——

208. By whom is it supposed the epistles and gospels were selected, and what is thought of the collects ?

209. What remark do you make upon the epistle being read before the gospel ?

210. What posture should be observed during the reading of the epistle, and what particular mark of reverence is shown to the gospel ?——

211. How has the Church divided the year, as to the epistles and gospels ?——

212. What is the design of the former portion of the year ?

213. What particulars are celebrated by the Church from Advent to Trinity ?

214. What is the end of the epistles and gospels, during this period ?

215. By what is the portion of the year concluded ?

——

216. What is the design of the latter portion of the year?

217. What do we learn in the first portion of the year, and what are we taught in the second?

218. What do you observe of the epistles and gospels for this portion of the year?——

219. What is an important part of worship, and what is the duty of the congregation?

220. What should the melody of the voice express and cherish?——

221. Why should we listen with attention to the ministering servants of the sanctuary?

222. How should we listen to them, and for what should we direct our prayers to God?——

223. What is the consequence of missing the beginning of the service?

224. What takes place if people come into Church after the commencement of the service, and what does it discover?——

225. What should be done on first coming into the Church?——

226. What should we do after the minister has pronounced the blessing?

CHAPTER II.

Advent Sundays.

1. WHICH are Advent Sundays?

2. For what is the season of Advent appointed?——

3. When is the first Sunday in Advent?——

4. When does the Church compute the beginning of the year?

5. How does she measure her seasons and number her days?——

6. What do you observe of the epistles and gospels, and of what do they assure us?

7. What do they point out?——

8. How should we commemorate Christ's coming in the flesh?

9. For what was the Son of God manifested, and what should be our great care and business ?

10. To what should we give all diligence ?

11. What will be the consequence if we abound in such things ?——

12. For what is the consideration of Christ's coming to judge the world presented to us ?

13. What was the design of his first coming ?——

14. Describe our Lord's coming to judgment.——

15. What does the light of nature discover to us ?

16. What is done by the common consent of mankind ?

17. With what is the practice of virtue attended, and what follows wicked actions ?

18. Without what would the sensibility of conscience be unaccountable ?

19. What makes the dispensations of Providence in this world apparently unjust ?

20. For what does it appear reasonable, that there should be a future judgment ?——

21. How has God given assurance that he will judge the world ?

22. What is described by our Saviour ?

23. What is the declaration of St. Paul ?——

24. How does the doctrine of a general judgment appear ?

25. When shall the general judgment be ?

26. What will be a proper season for the distribution of public justice ?

27. What shall be rewarded with eternal life ?

28. What shall be rendered to them that obey not the truth ?——

29. To what states do good and bad men pass when they die ? To what do all the declarations of our Saviour and his apostles, on the subject of the judgment, refer ?

30. What shall take place then ?

31. What will then be fully justified, and how ?

32. For what is this judgment necessary ?——

33. Who is to administer the judgment of the great day ?

34. Recite some texts of scripture in proof of this.
35. What were the apostles commanded to preach and testify?——
36. Why is the administration of the general judgment committed to our Saviour?——
37. Who are to be judged?
38. For what are the fallen angels reserved?
39. Who shall be gathered before the Judge?
40. Mention some text of scripture applicable to the subject.——
41. For what shall we be judged?
42. What shall then undergo the severest scrutiny?
——
43. How shall the sentence pass upon men?
44. What text of scripture applies to this subject?——
45. What do the scriptures expressly assert as to the proportion of punishment and reward in the next life?
46. Mention some passages which establish this doctrine.
47. What does St. Paul affirm as to the glory of the saints?
48. What do men have, the more they are conformed to the divine image?
49. What is the consequence of being advanced in wickedness?——
50. By whom is the time of judgment appointed, and how reserved?
51. Who are to administer in the solemnities of the judgment, and of what are they ignorant?
52. Of what is Christ as the Son of man ignorant?
——
53. In what language do the scriptures describe the circumstances of Christ's appearing?——
54. In what respects shall his appearance be glorious?——
55. What may we learn from the certainty of a general judgment?
56. What should it induce us to keep?
57. Why should we restrain ourselves from committing the least sin?
58. Why may we not encourage ourselves to sin by the greatest secrecy?

59. Why should we not be dejected by the slanders and calumnies of bad men?

60. What should the consideration of the last judgment teach us to improve, and why?

61. Why are we to be sincere in all our words and actions?

62. Why are we to avoid rash judgment of others?

63. Why should we study to abound in all good works?——

64. What should the uncertainty of the time of the judgment teach us?

65. For what should we be always on our guard?

66. In what should we be frequently found?

67. What are we to implore, and why?——

CHAPTER III.

St. Andrew—November 30.

1. WHY does the Church celebrate the festival of St. Andrew at the beginning of Advent?——

2. Whose son was St. Andrew, where was he born, what was his employment, and who was his brother?——

3. Why did our Saviour choose his disciples out of Galilee?

4 Where was our Saviour brought up, where did he begin to publish his gospel, and where did he preach?

5. What other particulars of his ministry took place in Galilee?——

6. To what does the prophecy of Isaiah respecting Galilee of the nations refer?

7. How does he comfort the people of Zebulon and Naphtali under the sufferings of the Assyrian captivity?——

8. In what manner was Andrew induced to follow our Saviour?——

9. What did St. Andrew impart to his brother Simon?

10. What did they do after Andrew had shown his brother to the Lord?——

11. How long after this was it that St. Andrew became the constant attendant of the Saviour?

12. By what was St. Andrew convinced of the divinity of Jesus, and what did our Lord promise to make him and Peter?

13. What was the conduct of these brothers, and how were they afterwards honoured?——

14. Where did St. Andrew plant the gospel, and to what place did he at last arrive?

15. How and by what means did he enrage the proconsul of Achaia?

16. How did the proconsul command that St. Andrew should be treated?

17. How did St. Andrew endure martyrdom?——

18. To what should St. Andrew's readiness excite us?

19. What are we taught in the zeal which St. Andrew discovered in imparting to his brother Simon the news that he had found the Messiah?

20. What should his patience and cheerfulness under sufferings teach us?——

21. How should good men sustain themselves when called to suffer for the cause of religion?

22. Why should they cultivate meekness and charity?

23. Why should they entertain a firm trust in God's providence?

24. Why should they suffer with joy and thankfulness?——

CHAPTER IV.

St. Thomas—December 21.

1. WHAT was the state of St. Thomas's mind at first, and how was he convinced?

2. For what is the evidence which convinced St. Thomas recommended by the Church?——

3. What was the sirname of Thomas, of what nation was he, and what was his employment?——

4. What was the language of St. Thomas, when the

other apostles endeavoured to dissuade the Saviour from returning into Judea ?

5. What was probably the conclusion of St. Thomas when he uttered these words ?——

6. What did St. Thomas profess when our Saviour spoke to the apostles of going to prepare a place for them ?

7. What was the answer of our Lord, and how were they to be sure of reaching Heaven ?——

8. What do we learn from this conduct of the Saviour to St. Thomas ?——

9. Upon what would St. Thomas believe the resurrection of Christ, and what were his words on the occasion ?——

10. In what way was Thomas convinced, and what did he acknowledge ?——

11. What was the reply of Jesus to the profession made by St. Thomas ?

12. What was considered a more noble and commendable faith ?——

13. What does this unbelief of St. Thomas serve to confirm ?

14. What is proved by it beyond doubt ?——

15. What country was allotted to St. Thomas for the exercise of his ministry, and where did he suffer martyrdom ?——

16. What may we learn from our Saviour's tenderness to St. Thomas ?

17. What may we learn from the readiness of St. Thomas to follow Christ ?

18. What ought to be the prevailing principle of the Christian ?

19. What faith is most praise-worthy ?——

20. What is meant by faith in Christ ?

21. What is meant by it more particularly ?

22. How should this faith work, and what should it bring forth, and how will it then be imputed ?——

23. What must faith be, in order to produce these effects ?——

CHAPTER V.

The Nativity of Christ—December 25.

1. WHAT festival is celebrated by the Church on the 25th of December?——

2. What authority have we for the observation of this festival?

3. What is the proof of its primitive institution?

4. What is matter of inferior moment, and what is the point of importance on this subject?——

5. What does the Church do by her particular service for the day?

6. What do the first lessons contain? and what the second?

7. What is shown in the epistle and gospel?

8. For what do we pray in the collect?

9. How are we employed in the psalms for the day?

10. What do you remark of the epistle and gospel?

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11. Who was the mother of Jesus, and of what house?

12. What was our Saviour without, and to what subject?

13. Why was he made subject to the law?

14. Why born of the house or lineage of David?——

15. What did the prophecies of the Old Testament foretell?

16. What is Jeremiah's prophecy? What Isaiah's?

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17. Where, and according to what prophecy, was Messiah born?

18. What took Jesus and Mary to Bethlehem, and what was the state of that place when they arrived there?

19. What circumstances attended the birth of Jesus?

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20. How was the birth of Christ proclaimed?

21. State the circumstances, and the language employed by the angel.——

22. How were the shepherds directed to find the holy Infant, and what did they do?——

23. How did the heavenly host celebrate the birth of Jesus ?

24. How did the shepherds conduct themselves when they found the completion of what they had heard ?——

25. What did the angels celebrate in the hymn they employed ?

26. What was signified by proclaiming peace on earth and good will to men ?——

27. Why did Jesus choose a state of poverty ?

28. To whom was his birth first announced, and what important lesson is here taught us ?——

29. What expectation prevailed at the time of our Saviour's birth ?

30. What is said by Seutonius ?

31. Of what are his words a translation ?

32. What is asserted by Tacitus ?

33. To what does the phrase, *the East should prevail*, refer ?——

34. What was the principal office of the Saviour ?

35. How was he qualified for his office ?

36. To whom does he promise the most gracious assistance and most glorious rewards ?——

37 Where did Jesus lay, what was communicated to him, what dwelt in him, and what did he possess ?

38. What have we great reason for doing ?

39. Give the character of that salvation which has been revealed.——

40. What is done by the doctrine of Christ ?

41. What does his gospel convey ?

42. What may be said of the precepts of Christ ?

43. On what does he lay a restraint ?

44. How does he obviate an inordinate desire of riches ?

45 What has he forbidden ?

46 What is his command as to our enemies ?

47. What has he done to facilitate the practice of patience ?

48. What does he assure us on the subject of misfortunes ?

49 What does he require in order to make us quiet in our minds and gentle towards others ?——

50. What is the example of Christ ?

51. How did he impress the duty of piety and devotion ?

52. What did he seek from worldly occurrences ?

53. To what did he conform ?

54. How did he teach us humility ?

55. In what way did he inculcate universal benevolence ?

56. In what way did he endeavour to suppress ambition ?

57. How did he enforce obedience to government ?

58. How did he strive to excite us to live above the world ?

59. In what way did he urge resignation in our sufferings ?

60. How did he teach us not to value the judgment of the world too highly ?

61. What was he contented to be thought, in order that he might do good to mankind ?

62. In what manner did he teach us to resist temptation, and to preserve evenness of mind under provocations ?

63. How did he impress the duty of loving our enemies ?——

64. In what way did he animate us to repentance, and excite us to holiness ?

65. With what does he supply us ? How alarm us ?

66. What should these considerations induce men to do ?——

67. What should we contemplate on this festival, and with what affections ?

68. For what should our hearts be warmed with gratitude ?

69. What did he become, and for what ?

70. Why did he submit to the death of the cross ?

71. With what should the consideration of the love of God inspire us ?——

72. By what should we express our thankfulness for the incarnation of the Son of God ?

73. What does the plan of Redemption teach ?

74. With what should we comply ? What should we imitate ?——

75. How should we express our gratitude to the Lord Jesus?

76. To what should we submit, in what should we trust, and what endeavour?

77. Upon what should we set a great value?

78. Upon what should we meditate, and what earnestly implore?

79. In what should we commemorate his love, and how complete the expression of our gratitude?

80. If we fulfil these duties, to what may we look with a joyful confidence?——

81. When is this festival abused?——

CHAPTER VI.

St. Stephen---December 26.

1. WHY were the festivals of St. Stephen, St John, and the Holy Innocents, immediately after Christmas?

2. In what things is Christ most honoured?——

3. What is taught in the collect for the day?

4. What account is given in the epistle, and of what does the gospel assure us?——

5. How is St. Stephen described?

6. What is implied in this character?

7. For what was he peculiarly qualified?——

8. What did St. Stephen do, and what was the consequence?

9. For what were colleges or synagogues established at Jerusalem?

10. After whom were these colleges sometimes called, and what plans did they lay against St. Stephen?——

11. How did St. Stephen answer the accusation brought against him?

12. What did he tell his accusers?

13. What did Moses foretell when he led the children of Israel from the house of bondage?

14. What did St. Stephen endeavour to prove?——

15. What was the conduct of the judges?

16. How did St. Stephen conduct himself, and what did he declare?

17. What did his adversaries assert, and what resolve?——

18. In what manner was St. Stephen put to death?

19. Mention the particulars attending St. Stephen's last hours.——

20. What may we learn from the calmness and resignation of this martyr?

21. By whose succours was St. Stephen enabled to suffer martyrdom triumphantly, and what may be learned from hence?

22. What may we learn from the meekness of St. Stephen?

23. What should we do on all proper occasions?

24. What does the charity of St. Stephen teach us?

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25. What duty is peculiar to the Christian religion, and in what does it consist?

26. What should we do in reference to them?——

27. By what is the forgiveness of enemies required of us?

28. Of what has Christ made this forgiveness the condition?——

29. To what does this duty tend? what prevent?

30 What is the perfection of goodness?

31. What does overcoming resentment argue?

32. To what does the practice of this duty assimilate us?——

CHAPTER VII.

St. John—December 27.

1. WHO was St. John, and what was his occupation?

2. What is thought of his age, and what are the reasons for so thinking?——

3. What is contained in the epistle for the day, and what does the gospel declare?

4. To what does the gospel seem applicable, and to what the epistle ?——

5. What new name was given to John and James ?

6. Why is this name more especially attributed to St. John ?——

7. What marks of regard were bestowed by the Saviour upon John ?——

8. What may we learn from the attachment of Christ to St. John ?——

9. What did St. John resent ? What desire did he express ?

10. How did he act when Jesus was apprehended, and what was his subsequent conduct ?

11. Where was he, and how engaged, in the hour of the crucifixion ?

12. What did he receive in that hour, and how did he treat the object of his care ?——

13. Where did St. John exercise his apostolic office, and what Churches did he found ?

14. Where was his principal residence, and what office did he hold there ?——

15. How was he represented to the Emperor Domitian, and what was the consequence ?

16. How was he rescued from the fire, and to whom was he like in his sufferings ?

17. How was he treated after his deliverance from the cauldron ?

18. How did he employ himself in Patmos ? By whom was he recalled ?

19. Where did he settle after his return, and when did he die ?——

20. How does it appear that St. John wrote the gospel which bears his name ?

21. What is the testimony of the primitive fathers ?

22. When, where, and with what view did St. John write his gospel ?

23. What did Ebion and Cerinthus deny ?

24. Upon what part of the life of Christ does he principally insist ?

25. For what was he extolled by the primitive fathers, and with what title was he honoured ?——

26. What is the first epistle of St. John styled, and why? To whom are the others addressed?
27. What do they contain, and what constitutes the favourite topic of St. John?
28. Where did he write the Revelation?——
29. How did St. John return the affection of his Lord and Master?
30. What may we learn from the example of St. John, and what should it lead us to bear?
31. What virtues are sanctioned and enforced by the example of St. John?
32. What must we cherish if we would enjoy the affection of the Redeemer?
33. What are enforced in the writings of St. John?

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34. In what does the love of our neighbour consist?
35. What will this love incline us to do?
36. To what will it lead us?
37. How will it affect the intercourse of life?——
38. How is the commandment to love one another a new commandment?
39. What system raises this duty to the highest rank?

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40. Without what can there be no pleasure and advantage in the intercourse of society?
41. What is the best expression of our love to God?
42. By what is this duty enjoined upon us?
43. What was a current remark of the heathen?——
44. Mention the characteristics of Christian charity.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Holy Innocents—December 28.

1. WHAT does the Church celebrate on the 28th of December?
2. What has been the sense of the Church on this subject?——
3. What is contained in the gospel for the day, and what does the epistle describe?——

4. Give an account of Herod's fears and conduct.
5. How did the wise men disappoint Herod, and what was the effect upon him ?
6. By whom is the massacre of these infants mentioned ?——
7. What command did Joseph receive ?
8. How long did the holy family remain in Egypt ?——
9. Where did our Saviour dwell on his return from Egypt, and what prophecy was fulfilled ?
10. How was the name Nazarene applied to our Lord, and why ?——
11. How was Herod visited by God ?——
12 What does not become frail and finite man ?
13. What was made by God of the death of these infants ?——
14. What do we learn from Herod's pretended desire to worship Jesus ?
15. What may we learn from the sacrifice of innocent children ?
16. With what should the recollection of our Saviour's rescue by Almighty Providence inspire us ?
17. How should our minds be employed on this holy festival ?——
18. In what does that temper of mind consist in which we are to become like little children ?——
19. In what does this humility and lowliness of mind consist ?
20. To what will it lead ?
21. What will it prevent, and what should be a governing principle of our conduct ?——
22 In what does the virtue of submission consist ?
23. What should result from the fact that God knows the best method of making us happy ?——
24. To what will dependence upon God lead us ?——
25. To what will a contempt for the world lead us ?
26. To what further benefit will it lead ?
27. When contented, how shall we enjoy the pleasures of the world ?
28. What should we ever remember ?
29. What shall we do by steadily fixing our hearts upon the joys of Heaven ?——

30. What shall we experience by cherishing these dispositions, in what shall we rejoice, and for what be prepared ?

CHAPTER IX.

Sunday after Christmas.

1. **WHAT** was the custom among the primitive Christians ?
2. What did they do upon every day between the feast and the octave ?
3. What imitation is there of this custom ?
4. What do you say of the lessons, epistle, and gospel for this day ?

CHAPTER X.

The Circumcision—January 1.

1. **WHAT** festival is celebrated now by the Church ?

2. What does the first lesson for the morning contain ?
3. What is shown by the first lesson for evening, both the second lessons, and the epistle ?
4. What does the gospel record ?——
5. What was circumcision, and when to be administered ?
6. Upon whom was it first enjoined, and for what ?
7. To whom was it renewed, and when was it disused ?——
8. What was the original design of this rite ?
9. Of what was this sign to remind them, and to what was it to excite them ?——
10. When was circumcision abolished, and what was instituted in its place ?
11. What is done by this rite, and what do children become by it ?

12. Of what can there be no doubt on this subject?

13. What must follow if children under the Jewish dispensation were admitted into covenant with God?

14. What is the language of our Saviour?

15. What do they sustain, and what must be proper?

16. What is the only mode of admission into the Church of Christ, and what does he declare?

17. What took place in the primitive Church, and what was the custom considered? ——

18. Why was it necessary that our Lord should be circumcised?

19. What name was given to our Lord at his circumcision, and what does it imply?——

20. What should this festival impress upon us, and what has our Saviour made the condition of salvation?

21. What should the example of Christ teach us?——

22. What does spiritual circumcision imply?

23. What does it denote?

24. What are we not, until renewed by the spirit of Christ?——

25. What does the commencement of a new year suggest?

26. What depends upon the improvement of time?

27. What do you remark of the past, the future, and the present?

28. What requires our whole force and industry?

29. To what should not the concern of salvation be left?

30. What will be the consequence if we resist or contemn the offers of Divine Grace?——

31. How should we redeem our time?

32. How should the necessary business of life be conducted?

33. To what should we aim in all our actions?

34. What should characterize the management of all our temporal and spiritual concerns?

35. How should we show our gratitude to God when he prospers the work of our hands?

36. If we thus devote ourselves to the service of God, in what may we rejoice?

CHAPTER XI.

Epiphany—January 6.

1. WHAT does the word Epiphany signify, to what may it be applied, and how is it appropriated?——

2. What do we design in this festival?

3. When was the first instance of the divine favour to the Gentiles?——

4. What do the first lessons for the day contain?

5. What the second lesson for the morning, and the epistle?

6. What account have we in the gospel, and second lesson for the evening?——

7. To whom was our Saviour manifested, and for what were they celebrated?

8. How was the birth of Christ manifested to the wise men, and how was it considered?

9. What expectation was then universal, and on what founded?

10. What would be done by the appearance of an extraordinary meteor?

11. By whom are the appearance of the star and the journey of the wise men mentioned?——

12. Give an account of the manner in which the wise men found the Saviour, and what they presented him.

——

13. What was the design of God, and how was it manifested?

14. What time had now come?——

15. By what were the wise men not intimidated?

16. How did they find the Saviour, and what did they offer him?——

17. For what were the wise men distinguished, and what did they follow?

18. What should we learn from them?

19. What should we at all times readily obey?

20. In what respects should we be like the wise men, and what should we offer the Saviour?——

21. Of what is gold a fit emblem?

22. What is represented by frankincence ?
23 What is the chief use of myrrh, and of what is it an emblem ?
24. With what offerings should the Christian glorify his Saviour ?——
25. When do we make our riches acceptable to Christ ?——
26. How must our prayers be offered ?
27. With what must they be offered ?——
28. When will the duty of self-denial be acceptable to God ?
29. What are we sedulously to avoid ?——
30. What has been done by the manifestation of the Saviour ?
31. How should this event be commemorated ?
32. For what should we earnestly pray ?——

CHAPTER XII.

Sundays after Epiphany.

1. WHAT is the design of the Church from Christmas to Epiphany ?
2. What her design in the Sundays after the Epiphany ?
3. What is the design of the epistles ?——

CHAPTER XIII.

Septuagesima, Sexagesima, and Quinquagesima Sundays.

1. WHAT is the first Sunday in Lent called, and what the three preceding Sundays ?——
2. What is the design of the Church in these Sundays ?
3. What should they bring us to think ?

4. To what should we more strictly apply ourselves at this time ?——

5. To what do two of the epistles persuade us, and what does that for Quinquagesima Sunday set before us?

6. What is the design of the gospels ?——

CHAPTER XIV.

Conversion of St. Paul — January 25.

1. WHAT was St. Paul, and why was he styled an apostle ?——

2. How does he differ from the other apostles, and for what reason ?

3. To what did he contribute, and how did his labours differ from those of other apostles ?——

4. To what do the epistle and gospel relate ?——

5. Give an account of St Paul's birth, employment, and education.

6. By what names was he described, and what do they imply ?——

7. What was his natural temper, and what did he oppose ?

8. How did he treat the Christians, and to whose death accessary ?——

9. What happened to St. Paul on his way to Damascus, and what did he hear ?

10. What was he directed to do ?——

11. What effect was produced by the light which shone around the apostle, and what was his conduct at Damascus ?

12. Who went to St. Paul by the direction of Heaven, and what did he do ?

13. What did St. Paul receive, and what was he made ?——

14. Why was St. Paul miraculously converted ?

15. For what did he obtain mercy ?

16. Why was God pleased to convince St. Paul miraculously ?

17. What was done by his miraculous conversion?——
18. How did St. Paul evince the sincerity of his conversion?
19. What did he cheerfully and resolutely do?——
20. To what extent did St. Paul proclaim the doctrines of the gospel?
21. In what was he indefatigable?——
22. What ancient fathers lead us to suppose St. Paul preached in Great-Britain?——
23. When, and at what age did St. Paul suffer martyrdom?
24. What was the instrument of his execution, and what custom has prevailed from this circumstance?——
25 How many epistles did st. Paul leave, and what do they contain?
26. In what are they principally occupied in vindicating?
27. What do they enforce?——
28. What did St. Paul mean by election and reprobation?
29. Who were vessels of mercy, and who vessels of wrath?
30. What does the apostle vindicate, and of what does he not speak?
31. What shall take place at the last day?
32. Who are called the elect, in the Old Testament, and why?
33. Who are styled the elect in the New Testament, and what does it imply?
34. What is the proof that there is no such thing as unconditional election to eternal life?——
35. What does not the 17th article of the Church sanction?
36. Of what does it speak, and what does it not assert?
37. What is evidently the design of this article?
38. To what does it refer?
39. What would be the consequence, if this article maintained absolute election?
40 What does the 15th article declare? What the 16th?

41. What is the Catechumen directed to profess?
42. What is said in the communion office?
43. With what are such declarations wholly inconsistent?——
44. To what should the consideration of St. Paul's conversion lead us?
45. With what should the mercy of God to him inspire us?——
46. To what should we be excited by the zeal of St. Paul?——
47. When may we be said to partake of other men's sins?——
48. When do magistrates, masters, and parents become sharers in evil actions?
49. When do the ministers of the Church become partakers of the guilt of others?
50. How do we become partakers of other men's sins after they are committed?——

CHAPTER XV.

Presentation of Christ: The Purification—February 2.

1. WHAT does the Church celebrate this day?——
2. What does the epistle contain, and when was the prediction fulfilled?——
3. What was the law of the Jews as to purification?
4. What offerings were required when the person was rich? What if poor?——
5. For what was the rite of purification designed?
6. What was to be done as an acknowledgement and proof of this?——
7. What did the law require?
8. Who were exempted from the destruction of the Egyptians?
9. What did God command in relation to the first born?

10. Who were afterwards substituted in their place?
11. What were mothers obliged to do?
12. What do you remark as to the price of redemption, and what does it show?——
13. To what does the redemption of the first born under the law refer?——
14. How was our Saviour born, and what became him?
15. What did the blessed Virgin do by complying with the law?——
16. What may we learn from this submission of the blessed Virgin?——
17. What offering was made by the blessed Virgin?
18. What did our Saviour choose on coming into the world?
19. Recite the passage of scripture applicable to the fact.——
20. What was the character of Simeon, and what did God reveal to him?
21. Who was present besides Simeon when Jesus was presented in the temple?
22. What was Anna, and in what was she constant?
23. What was done by her and Simeon?——
24. To what should we be excited by the privilege conferred on these persons?——
25. What was done to the Saviour while an infant?
26. What should we learn from this?
27. What should the consideration of the purification impress upon us?
28. How does the poverty of the Saviour's family appear, and what should it impress upon us?
29. For what should we bless God?
30. What rendered the blessed Virgin an object of divine favour? What should it teach us?——
31. What is humility, and by whom taught?
32. What ideas had the heathen philosophers of this virtue?——
33. In what is humility founded, and what will it prevent?
34. What will it repress? What will it prevent further?

35. What will it lead us to receive and bear? What will it lead us to do?

36. What will take place under an humble sense of our offences against God?——

37. To what does pride lead?

38. How do we hold every joy, and what is the extreme of folly?

39. What does pride lead us to overlook, and with what does it inflame us?

40. What does the proud man miss, and what become?——

41. What is the great excellence of humility?

42. What does it inspire, and what remove?

43. What does it make us ready to do, and to what excite us?

44. What does it increase? What does it teach?

45. To what does it dispose us? What does it make us?

46. When will the most exalted acts lose their value in the sight of God?——

47. What are the most powerful considerations to excite to humility?

48. Of what do we stand in daily need?

CHAPTER XVI.

Season of Lent.

1. WHAT is meant by Lent?——

2. Of what origin is this fast, and with what does it correspond?

3. In what respect were these two seasons alike?——

4. What was customary in the first ages of Christianity?——

5 What reason is there for the number forty in the days of Lent?

6 Mention the incidents related in scripture connected with the number forty.——

7. What duties are of constant obligation, and of what are they characteristics?

8. In what is there great propriety ?
9. What should Christians call to mind ?
10. To what do the devout exercises of this season tend ?——
11. How was this season observed by the primitive Christians ?
12. To what days did they transfer their festivals ?
13. What rule did they observe in the administration of the Eucharist ?
14. What did they exhibit during this season ?
15. To what hour did they extend their fasting ?——
16. What should we practice, and with what design, in this season ?
17. What should be our external behaviour ?
18. How should we devote a more than usual portion of our time ?——
19. In what consists the duty of religious meditation ?

20. What should we impress upon our minds ?
21. Why are we unworthy to present ourselves before God ?
22. What should we beseech him to do ?——
23. How should we conclude the exercise of this duty?
24. What should we ask God to enable us to do ?——
25. What influence will religious meditation have ?
26. How will it affect our undertakings, and how the conscience ?
27. What will it tend to increase ? To what habituate our minds, and what will it strengthen ?

CHAPTER XVII.

Ash Wednesday.

1. WHY does the fast of Lent begin on Wednesday ?

2. Why is the first day of Lent called Ash Wednesday ?
3. What did the primitive Christians mean by the use

of sackcloth, and what by putting ashes on their heads ?

4. What took place in the primitive Church at the beginning of Lent ?

5. When were excommunicated persons admitted to reconciliation with the Church ?----

6. In what manner were real penitents re-admitted into the Church ?

7. How were they received after the laying on of hands ?——

8. What peculiarities do you observe in the service for this day ?

9. What is displayed, and what pointed out in the first morning lesson ?

10. Whence is the second lesson taken, and what does it enforce ?

11. What do you observe of the first and second lessons for the evening ?

12. Against what do the epistle and gospel caution us ?

13. For what is the service of the day calculated ?——

14. In what does repentance consist, and what should it produce ?

15. What is this change called ?----

16. What have we forfeited by transgression ?

17. To what must we confess ourselves inattentive ?

18. To what has man been ungrateful, who hath he affronted, and under what hath he fallen ?

19. What text of scripture applies to this subject ?---

20. By what means should we express our sorrow for our sins ?

21. How should we form our resolutions of amendment ?

22. To what should they extend, and what lead us to avoid ?

23. What should we beseech of God ?

24. When should we repeat and renew our resolutions ?——

25. What is the rule to be observed when we have done wrong or injury to another ?

26. What should we earnestly endeavour ?

27. What ought we to do when we have injured the good name of our neighbour ?

28. How should we act when we have wronged him in his estate?

29. When the person cannot be discovered, what should be done?

30. What are the expressions of repentance without the fruits?

31. What is repentance a condition of?

32. What is the meritorious cause of salvation?

33. To whom is remission of sins granted through the merits of Christ?

34. What change must take place before we can be fit for enjoying God's presence?——

35. What is meant by forgiveness of sins?

36. What do we contract and become by transgressing God's laws?

37. What is done by forgiveness?

38. What was done by our Saviour, and what can God now do?——

39. What observation do you make on the subject of delaying repentance?——

40. When does sincere repentance appear very improbable?

41. On what will a death bed repentance most probably be founded?——

CHAPTER XVIII.

St. Matthias—February 24.

1. WHAT does the word Apostle signify, and to whom has the name been applied?

2. What were they to do under the direction of the Holy Ghost?——

3. Why did our Saviour choose twelve apostles?——

4. To what were the apostles competent as to matters of fact, and what was impossible to them as to doctrine?

5. What were they enabled to do, and of what powers?——

6. When did St. Matthias become an apostle ?——

7. What do you observe of the epistle and gospel for the day ?

8. To what does the gospel excite us ?——

9. What was the character of Judas, and what did he obtain ?——

10. What do we learn from this fact ?

11. Upon what does the efficacy of a sacred ordinance depend, and upon what does it not depend ?——

12. Give an account of the filling up of the vacancy occasioned by the apostacy of Judas.

13. Which of the two was chosen ?

14. What do you observe of the use of the lot ?——

15. How was St. Matthias qualified for the office of an apostle ?——

16. Where did St. Matthias devote his ministerial labours, and what was his end ——

17. What does the selection and appointment of this apostle teach ?

18. What should it teach candidates for the ministry ?

19. What may we learn from the fact that Judas' wickedness did not invalidate their commission ?

20. What should the fall of Judas teach us to avoid, to preserve, and to watch ?——

21. In what does the duty of watchfulness consist ?——

22. What should we endeavour to find out ?

23. Against what should we be on our guard ?——

24. In what will our safety consist, and what are we to do when engaged in temptation ?

25. How should we overcome our temptation to increase our property ?

26. How overcome the seducings of pleasure ?

27. How should we guard ourselves ?

28. By what shall we be enabled to overcome temptations ?——

29. By what shall we be enabled to persevere in the service of God, and to avoid remorse and misery ?——

CHAPTER XIX.

The Annunciation of the Virgin Mary—March 25.

1. WHAT is meant by the annunciation of the blessed Virgin?

2. What did the angel declare the son of Mary should be, and what was said of his reign and kingdom?

3. What was to be settled upon him, and with what should he be vested?

4. What difference was there between the kingdom of David and that of Messiah?——

5. What is contained in the epistle and gospel for the day?——

6. What was the address of the angel to the blessed Virgin?

7. To whom was the address suited, and what did it lead the blessed Virgin to expect?——

8. What were the feelings of Mary on this occasion?

9. What did the angel then do?

10. What was the reply of Mary?——

11. How many whole and perfect natures had Christ?

12. Why did he suffer, and for what was he a sacrifice?——

13. What is the design of the Church in declaring the union of the divine and human natures?——

14. What does not our feeble nature comprehend?

15. What may we do if we reject the doctrine of the incarnation because it is incomprehensible?

16. What is sufficient for us to know in the mystery of the incarnation?——

17. What may the blessed Virgin be called?——

18. How was the Virgin Mary distinguished, and what should be our feelings towards her?

19. What do you say as to the offering up of prayers to her, and paying her divine honours?——

20. What should we be excited to imitate?

21. To what should the condescension of the Son of God lead us?

22. What should be our supreme care and business?

23. In what does our union with Christ commence?

24. What do we profess and promise in this sacrament, and what do we become?

25. How must our union with Christ be maintained?

26. To what must we adhere?

27. How must we maintain fellowship with Christ?

28. Of what must we partake, and what attend?

29. What will take place if we thus continue in the communion of the Church?——

30. What do all Christians receive upon their admission into the Church?

31. What do these influences enable them to do?

32. How are the blessings in baptism conferred?

33. What is the appointed mode by which faith and obedience are to be quickened and preserved?

34. What will those incur who live in a course of sin after being admitted into the Church?——

35. What do the sincere members of the Church enjoy?

36. Whose intercession will they have?

37. What aids and consolations? What participation?

38. Where are all mankind, and how will they be judged?

39. Of whom are the peculiar and distinguishing mercies of the gospel the peculiar portion?

CHAPTER XX.

Sundays in Lent.

1. WHAT are the Sundays in Lent generally termed?

2. What is the fourth Sunday in Lent called, and what the fifth?

3. What is the Sunday next before Easter called, and why?——

4. What does the Church allow on the Sundays in Lent?

5. What is her earnest desire?
6. What are we taught in the epistles for the three first Sundays in Lent?
7. What is shown in the epistle for the fourth Sunday?
8. What does the epistle for the fifth Sunday point out?
9. To what does the epistle for the sixth Sunday exhort us?
10. What does the gospel for the first Sunday recite?
11. What is set before us in the gospels for the four following Sundays?
12. What does the gospel for the Sunday next before Easter commence?

CHAPTER XXI.

Passion Week.

1. WHY is the week next before Easter called Passion week?
2. Why the great week? Why holy week?——
3. How was this week observed by the primitive Christians?
4. To what did they apply themselves?
5. How did they exercise themselves?——
6. To what does the Church now call us in this week?
7. Where are our Lord's sufferings recited?
8. How should our humiliation be increased?
9. What should we do in private during this week?——

CHAPTER XXII.

Thursday before Easter.

1. WHAT is this day called, and why?——
2. What do you observe of the epistle and gospel?——

3. What is the Holy Eucharist?

4. How did Christ institute the sacrament of the Supper?

5. What did he enjoin upon his apostles, and what did he give them and their successors?

6. What is to be done with the bread and wine?

7. What does the Church commemorate in this sacrament?

8 What do those obtain who worthily receive those holy mysteries?

9. With what are they filled, and what are they made?——

10. What does the minister do after sermon when the communion is administered?

11. What is this part of the service called?

12. For what are the bread and wine then placed on the table?

13. To what does the term oblation in the prayer for Christ's Church militant refer?

14. How are the bread and wine afterwards offered?

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15. What follows next in the service?

16. To what does the Church then proceed?——

17. For what are the exhortations, used when notice is given of the communion, designed?

18. What Church did not need these exhortations, and why?——

19. What is set forth and enforced in the exhortation at the time of the communion?——

20. What is done after this exhortation?

21. What would appear proper for all the communicants to do?

22. What does the priest call upon them to do?

23. What is then done by the priest?

24. What does he do to strengthen the hopes of the penitent?

25. What do those sentences exhibit?——

26. For what are communicants now prepared, and what was the Lord's Supper anciently called?

27. What do they seem prepared to enter, and what to join?

28. What do the priest and people mutually do?
29. What does the priest make in the name of the people?
30 What do the people and priest then do, what is that act called, and why?
31. What takes place on certain festivals, and for what are thanks returned to God?
32. How long are these prefaces to be repeated, and in imitation of what?——
33. What should we do the nearer we approach the holy mysteries?
34. What is done by the priest?——
35. Which is the most ancient part of the whole communion?
36. To what is this prayer, as it now stands, agreeable?
37. What does the priest do first in this prayer?
38. What does he then do, and what repeat?
39. What is then done with these symbols?
40. What is then invoked, and what petition for every worthy receiver?
41. What is done in the conclusion?
42. What does this prayer present, and for what calculated?——
43. What does the minister proceed to do?
44. What is the practice of the Church of Rome, and for what length of time was such partial sacrament unknown?——
45. How are the communicants considered after they have received these pledges of God's mercy?
46. What is the prayer which follows?
47. What act of praise is then used?——
48. By what are Christians called to participate of the holy communion?
49. How are they bound to their Lord?
50. What are they to derive from this ordinance?
51 For what is it calculated?
52. What does abstaining from it discover?
53. What should be the business of every Christian?
54. With what dispositions should we partake of it?

CHAPTER XXIII.

Good Friday.

1. WHAT does the Church celebrate on Good Friday?——

2. Why is it called Good Friday?——

3. From what time has this day been observed?

4. From what do the grief and affliction expressed by Christians on this day arise?——

5. What should be done on this day?

6. How should we seek to testify our sympathy in the sufferings of our Lord?

7. What is a great evidence of insensibility and ingratitude?

8. What do those display who refuse to suspend, on this day, their usual business?

9. What do they avow by such conduct, and to what can they lay no claim?——

10. By whom and when were the psalms for the day composed?

11. To what do they refer, and in what was one of them literally fulfilled?

12. What history is given in the first morning lesson, and of what was it a type?

13. What does the second lesson recount?

14. What does the first evening lesson contain?

15. What does the second lesson contain, and from what is it taken?——

16. What is prayed for in the collects for the day?

17. What does the epistle prove?

18. What did our Saviour complete, and what did he make by his one oblation of himself?

19. Why is the gospel for this day taken from the writings of St. John?

20. What should we learn from the example of St. John?——

21. Who was the person who suffered on this day?——

22. What was the prophecy of Isaiah as to the sufferings of Messiah?

23. What did Zechariah foretell, and what was said by the Psalmist ?

24. With what do these predictions agree ?

25. What did our Saviour constantly teach his apostles, and what does St. Paul say ?——

26. What was a type of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world ?

27. What was a type of his being lifted up upon the cross ?

28. What was proclaimed by all the sacrifices for sin ?

29. Which was the most eminent type of the sacrifice of Christ ?

30. What did the high priest do on the great day of atonement ?

31. What took place at the door of the tabernacle ?

32. What did the high priest do with the blood of the offered kid ? What was done with the other kid ?

33. How does St. Paul, in allusion to this ceremony, represent Christ ?——

34. To what did our Saviour become subject when he took our nature ?

35. What was his life ?

36. How did he suffer in his last passion ?——

37. What did he experience from the people and their rulers ?

38. What was crucifixion, and how considered ?

39. Why was it particularly painful, and why ignominious ?——

40. What was his situation in the garden, and for what did he pray while there ?

41. What was done by the agony of his soul ?

42. What exclamation did he make on the cross ?——

43. What did God lay upon his Son ?

44. What did our Saviour possess, and what understand ?

45. With what was he inflamed ?

46. What did he consider ?

47. What was done by the purity of his nature ?

48. What remark do you make upon the Saviour's anguish, compared with the sinner's sorrow and remorse ?——

49. For what did our Saviour suffer?

50. What was the principal object of his suffering?

51. Without what was remission of sins impossible?

52. In what way only could our redemption be wrought?

53. Of what value was the death of Christ, and what did it expiate?

54. What is the blood of Christ called, and why?

55 What does God engage and promise in this covenant?——

56. What does Christ declare in reference to the atonement which he made?

57. How does he represent himself?

58. What are some of St. Paul's declarations on this subject?

59. What is said in the 9th chapter of Hebrews?

60. What is said by St. Peter? What by St. John?

61. What doctrine lies at the foundation of the Christian system, what does it afford, and what motives does it hold out?——

62. Why is the scheme of vicarious suffering not unjust?

63. Why is the scheme not unreasonable?

64. What are maintained, and what afforded, by the suffering of Christ in the place of man?——

65 In what nature did our Savinur suffer?

66. What conjunction was there in the person of Christ, and what may therefore be said?——

67. What was it necessary that the Son of God should do?

68. What should we learn from this, and to what should we be excited?

69. With what should the sufferings of Christ impress us, and to what excite us?

70. Why are not the enjoyments of life as valuable, and its calamities as considerable, as we are apt to suppose?

71. What do you remark of prosperity and of affliction?

72. How should we bear the evils of life, and why?

73. With what should the sufferings of Christ animate us?

74. How is our intercessor and guide affected towards us?

75. Of what is the contemplation of the sufferings of Christ a powerful means?——

CHAPTER XXIV.

Easter Even.

1. WHAT is designed by the fast of Easter Even?

2. What took place between his death and his resurrection?——

3. What would there be no impropriety in supposing?

4. What is really meant by Christ's descent into hell?

5. How is the word hell expressed in the original, and in which sense used in the Creed?——

6. How do the scriptures represent the rewards of heaven, and the punishments of hell?

7. What is contrary to reason and scripture to suppose?

8. Where must the souls of the righteous and wicked remain?

9. In what expectation must the souls of the righteous wait?

10. In what state must the souls of the wicked be?——

11. To what does the Church direct us on this day?

12. To what consideration does she call us?——

13. What was predicted as to the death of Messiah?

14. Who solicited the body of Jesus, and what did he do with it?

15. What did the Jews do to the tomb?

16. What do these circumstances tend to establish and refute?——

17. What should be our supreme concern, and why?

18. In whom must the prospect of death excite terror?——

19. What can authorise us to place reliance on the mercy and grace of the Redeemer, and what will such reliance be?

20. Who may look forward to the approach of death with composure and hope?——

21. How can we make our death safe and happy?

22. What is the sting of death?

23. What do you say of a soul loaded with guilt?

24. Why should we apply immediately to the work of repentance?

25. For what is the approach of death a proper season, and for what is it an unfit time?——

26. What is necessary to prepare us to meet death with composure?

27. To what will our sorrow and concern at parting with the things of this world be in proportion?

28. To what should we accustom ourselves?

29. What should we habitually endeavour?

30. What should we suppress, and what retrench?

31. What should we then feel, and how will death find us?——

32. What is an invaluable talent, and what will depend upon the right use of it?

33. What will prepare us for misery and anguish at the hour of death?

34. How shall we be able to look upon death with satisfaction and pleasure?——

35. What should be attended to while we enjoy health and spirits?

36. What does the disposal of our estate require, and how should it be distributed?

37. To what time should not this business be left?

38. What has the Church directed on this subject?

39. What are the best proofs of our sincere love to Christ?

40. Of what will such works be the standard, and what will they afford?

41. With what will they inspire us, and what has the Saviour promised?——

42. How should we bear the attacks of sickness, and what should we exercise?——

43. In what does the exercise of patience on a sick bed consist?

44. Against what should we watch, and from what may they rise?——

45. In what does the exercise of resignation in sickness consist ?

46. What should we consider our sickness and our pains ?

47. To what should we be willing to refer the event of our sickness ?——

48. Wherein consists our trust in God in our sickness ?

49. What should our trust in God allay ?——

50. To what will a thankful disposition lead ?

51. What are our sufferings, and what is designed by them ?

52. What will a thankful disposition lead us to acknowledge further ?——

53. What should we endeavour to maintain in sickness ?

54. What should we implore of God, and what should we beseech of him ?

55. Whose particular assistance should we seek, and what should we wish him to do for us ?

56. What is this sacrament called, and what will it support us in doing ?——

57. In what does not the happiness of the death of the righteous consist ?

58. What was the end of Lazarus, and how did the rich man die ?

59 How did martyrs and their persecutors expire ?

60. From what does the happiness of a good man arise in death ?

61. What will this exalted hope make him willing to do ?——

62. What ought we to do in the time of health ?

63. What shall we be able to do, if our minds are stored with devout and holy thoughts ?

CHAPTER XXV.

Easter Sunday.

1. WHAT does the Church commemorate on Easter Sunday, and of what does this festival take precedence?

2. From what time was it observed, and about what was there a dispute?

3. When, and by whom was the observation of Easter fixed to the same day?——

4. What does the Church suppose, and when does she begin her office of praise?

5. To what does she excite her members, and for what?——

6. What psalms are used for the morning service?

7. By whom was the 2d psalm composed, on what occasion, and of what is it a representation?

8. On what occasion was the 57th psalm composed, and what does it mystically celebrate?

9. What is the 111th psalm?——

10. What are the psalms for the evening service, and what was the first designed to set forth?

11. What is the second of these psalms?

12. When was the 118th composed, and what was it intended to prefigure?——

13. What do the first lessons for the morning and evening contain, and what do they prefigure?

14. What do the gospel and second evening lesson give us?

15. What are we taught in the epistle and second lesson for the morning?——

16. How was the resurrection of Christ attested, and what do you remark of the witnesses?

17. How did they maintain their testimony?

18. How did they prove the reality of the resurrection, and what did they establish?——

19. By what was the resurrection predicted, and how was it attested?

20. To whom did he appear, by whom seen, and what finally became of him?——

21. Why could not the witnesses of Christ's resurrection be deceived ?

22. Were they predisposed or not to believe this doctrine, and what did they discover ?

23. What did this incredulity excite, and to what did it lead ?——

24. What is highly improbable ?

25. What plan is it improbable these men should conceive ?

26. What could have been produced to confound such plan ?

27. What was the character of the witnesses, and of what were they destitute ?

28. What are apparent in their writings, and with what inconsistent ?——

29. How did the apostles maintain their testimony to the resurrection ?——

30. What have fanatics and enthusiasts done ?

31. Of what was there never an instance ?

32. What is contrary to reason and common sense ?

33. What could the apostles have done by renouncing the assertion ?——

34. How did the apostles seal their testimony, and in opposition to what did they establish the gospel ?

35. What fact is attested by the unanimous voice of history ?

36. What is absolutely impossible in reference to the disciples ?

37. By what means did the impostor of the East establish his religion ?

38. By what must the religion of Jesus have been made triumphant ?——

39. What should the manner in which the resurrection of Jesus is attested satisfy ?

40. If it should be thought necessary that Jesus should show himself to the city of Jerusalem, what might be fancied ?

41. What was the design of God in reference to the resurrection of Christ ?

42. What could not be expected ?——

43. What was Christ declared by his resurrection ?

44. What had he always claimed, and by what was that claim confirmed ?

45. What was he further declared by his resurrection ?——

46. What was the resurrection on the part of God ?

47. For what did Christ die and rise again ?

48. What does the resurrection set forth and enforce ?

49. What text of scripture applies to this particular ?

50. Of what is the resurrection of Christ a pledge and assurance ?

51. What do the scriptures say on this subject ?——

52. What cannot reason establish, and with what does it furnish us ?

53. What attributes are wholly repugnant to matter ?

54. To what must they then be ascribed ?

55. What have mankind done in all ages and nations ?

56. Of what is this universal consent a proof ?

57. What is it contrary to the goodness of God to suppose ?

58. How can the justice of God be vindicated ?

59. How must we account for the hopes of the righteous, and the apprehensions of the wicked ?

60 What has the gospel brought to light, and what has it established ?——

61. What account is given by Moses, and to what would it lead ?

62. How did the patriarchs live, and for what did they look ?

63 What was the whole economy of the Jewish worship ?——

64. What lies at the foundation of the Christian revelation ?

65. To what extent did God love the world ?

66. What do the scriptures declare as to the righteous and the wicked ?——

67 What should the belief of a future state make us prefer ?

68. For what should it make us ready ?

69. What text of scripture applies to this subject ?

70. To what should the belief of a future state excite us, and what lead us to avoid ?

71. From what should it wean us?

72. For what are the afflictions of life designed?

73. Why should the belief of a future state comfort us at the approach of death?——

74. What are we to believe?

75. What are we to believe respecting the bodies of men?

76. How extensive will this resurrection be, and what will be its effect upon the just and the wicked?——

77. How does it appear that the resurrection of the body is not impossible?——

78. What is reasonable to suppose on this subject?

79. What testimony does nature bear to the resurrection?

80 What is done by the deductions of reason?

81. From what can the certainty of this doctrine be deduced?——

82 What is the declaration of Job?

83 What is the language of Isaiah? Of Daniel?

84. What was the declaration of God to Moses, and how did our Saviour consider it?

85 What examples of a resurrection are afforded in the Old Testament?——

86. What does our Saviour declare?

87. What are we told in the book of Revelation?

88. What did St. Paul profess before Felix, and what did he tell the Philippians?

89. What do the instances of those raised from the dead by Christ serve to confirm?

90. Of what is the resurrection of Christ himself a pledge?

91. What passage of scripture applies to this subject?

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92. From what does it appear that the same body which died shall be raised again?

93. What may happen to the parts of a body?

94. What do you say of the change of parts of the human body?

95. What is sufficient for us to know?——

96. What will take place at the resurrection, and what passage of scripture applies to the subject?——

97. To what is the body now liable, and how will it be affected by the resurrection ?——

98. Into what shall the body be transformed ?

99. From what do we learn the glorious nature of the Saviour's body, and what was his appearance on that occasion ?

100. How did he appear to St. John ?——

101. What change shall be effected in the body in reference to its strength and power ?

102. How long will this health and vigour last ?——

103 What shall the natural body become at the resurrection ?

104. From what shall it be delivered ?——

105 For what shall the bodies of the wicked be made immortal ?

106. What text of scripture applies to this subject ?

——

107. To what should a belief of the resurrection of the body lead us ?

108 How should this doctrine console us ?

109. When should it support us ?

110. To what shall the body be no more liable, and why ?

111. To what above all should the belief of this doctrine lead us ?

112. In what should we abound, and what should we keep ?

113. Of what may we then be partakers ?——

114. What hath Christ done by his resurrection, and on what should we set our affections ?

115. What should we make our great business ?

116. What should we not do in reference to the present life ?

117. In what should we be zealous and industrious, and what passage of scripture applies to the subject ?

118. How should we bear all the calamities of life, and what language of scripture applies to this point ?

119. On what should we meditate, and how hold communion with God ?

120. For what shall we then be prepared, and what shall we be able to view ?

CHAPTER XXVI.

Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday.

1. WHAT is the design of the Church in these days?

2. What does the first lesson for Monday morning contain?
3. Of what was the manna a type?
4. What is contained in the lesson for evening?
5. What does the second lesson for morning, and the second for the evening contain?
6. Of what is the miracle wrought by Peter a proof?

7. What do the first lessons for Easter Tuesday celebrate?
8. To what do the second lessons relate?——
9. What do the epistles and gospels set forth?——

CHAPTER XXVII.

Sundays after Easter.

1. TO what do the Sundays after Easter relate?
2. What are the principal subjects of the gospels from Easter to Whitsuntide?
3. To what do the epistles exhort us?
4. What used to take place on the Sunday after Easter?
5. What was that Sunday called, and for what reason?

CHAPTER XXVIII.

St. Mark, the Evangelist—April 25.

1. WHO was St. Mark?
2. By whom was he probably converted, whose companion was he, and what place did he supply?
3. What was the state of Christian assemblies in those days, and what became necessary?——
4. What do the epistle and gospel for the day inculcate?——
5. To whom was the title of *Evangelist* first given, and to whom was it afterwards confined?
6. What is the history of Jesus Christ called?
7. What is the source of everlasting life and bliss?

——

8. To what parts was St. Mark sent?
9. To what places did he afterwards go, and what was the effect of his visits?
10. What did he do on his return to Alexandria?——
11. How did St. Mark suffer martyrdom, and how was he animated and encouraged?
12. To what extent did the people carry their rage?

——

13. At whose request did St. Mark write his gospel, and how has it been generally looked upon?——
14. What is the principal instruction which we may receive from this day?
15. What should we diligently read and study?
16. What do the scriptures explain?
17. Without the knowledge of what can we never attain happiness?
18. What do the articles of our faith and its precepts effect, and what necessarily follows?
19. What do the apostles address in their epistles, and of what is it a proof?
20. For what were the Bereans commended, and for what was Timothy praised?——
21. What was done by the Jews every Sabbath day, and what was essential to the character of a good man?

22. What do the primitive fathers press upon the people?

23. Against what is the reading of scripture a preservative?

24. What measure was adopted to secure the general reading of the Bible?

25. What were those styled who in time of persecution delivered up the records of their faith, and what does this prove?——

26. To what would the prohibition to read the scriptures give rise?——

27. To what did the writers of the Bible lay claim, and how did they establish it?

28. What did these miraculous powers procure, and what have the books of scripture been considered in every age?——

29. What do the sacred scriptures contain, and how are these truths delivered?——

30. What should all persons bring to the study of the sacred volume, and what should they exercise?——

31. How should we read the scriptures, and why?

32. With what should we read them, and from what should the mind be free?

33. What text of scripture applies to this subject?

——

34. How should we endeavour to explain scripture?

35. To what should we carefully attend, and with what acquaint ourselves?

36. Of what should we be careful, and what take as our guide?

37. Mention some of those creeds.——

CHAPTER XXIX

St. Philip and St. James.

1. WHERE was St Philip born?

2. Why did our Saviour choose his disciples from an obscure place?

3. What honour had St. Philip?

4. Who did he bring to the knowledge of Messiah, and for what did the Gentiles apply to him?

5. What particular conversation had he with Christ, and for what was he rebuked?——

6. Where is it thought that Philip preached the gospel?——

7. Where and in what manner did he suffer martyrdom?——

8. To what does the epistle for the day exhort, and what does the gospel record?——

9. Who was St. James, and why called the brother of our Lord?

10. Why was he styled the Less?

11. What more exalted appellation did he acquire, and why?

12. Of what place was he chosen Bishop, and what is that church called?

13. On what occasion was he particularly active?

14. What appears from the circumstance that St. James pronounced the decree on the subject?——

15. Why were the Scribes and Pharisees enraged against him, and what did they do to him?

16. What was his conduct after he fell, and how was he treated while at prayer?——

17. What was the character of St. James, and what was his business and delight?

18. How did he govern the Church, and for what was he distinguished?——

19. To whom is the epistle of St. James addressed, and what does he endeavour in it?——

20. What may we learn from the readiness with which St. Philip obeyed the call to follow the Saviour?

21. What effect should the zeal and resolution of these apostles have upon us?

22. What does the example of St. James in praying for his murderers inculcate?

23. What should his remarkable self-denial impress upon us?——

24. In what does the duty of self-denial consist?

25. What should it make us willing to do?

26. What should it incline us to choose ?——

27. Mention some of the precepts of our Saviour in relation to this subject.——

28 What do these precepts teach ?

29. When should not the commands of even parents be obeyed ?

30. What will not justify the transgression of the laws of God, and what does he claim ?

31. What should we relinquish sooner than violate the dictates of conscience ?

32. What should we do sooner than disobey God ?

33. What should we sustain sooner than renounce him who endured the shame and agony of the cross ?

34. What will be the consequence of denying him ?

35. What will be the consequence if we gratify all our appetites where we may lawfully indulge them ?

36. What should we do in order to prevent our appetites from gaining ascendency, and to preserve a command over them ?——

37. In what has God promised to assist and support us ?

38. What has he assured us ?

39. What must appear reasonable ?

40. To what has God a supreme claim ?

41. By what are we animated in the practice of self-denial ?

CHAPTER XXX.

Rogation Days.

1. WHICH are Rogation days ?——

2. When and by whom were Rogation days appointed ?

3. What led to their appointment, and how were they to be observed ?

4. What gave the name of *Rogation* to these days, and what do you remark of the observance of them ?——

5. What is the design of the Church in enjoining the observation of these days?

6. How should they be observed?——

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Ascension.

1. WHAT does the Church commemorate on this festival?

2. What do you say of the observance of this event, and when was it always kept?——

3. What psalms are appointed for the morning service?

4. How is the 8th psalm employed, and to what may it be prophetically applied?

5. Who does the 15th psalm represent, and in what character?

6. What must be done by those who would reign with Christ above?

7. In what was the 21st psalm fulfilled, and what does the Church celebrate when she repeats it?——

8. What psalms are appointed for the evening service?

9. On what occasion was the 24th psalm written, and when supposed to have been sung?

10. To what is it prophetically applied?

11. To what does the 47th psalm allude, and how do we apply it?

12. Why is the Church excited to rejoice and sing praise?

13. What is the 103d psalm?

14. For what did Jesus go this day to Heaven?——

15. What is contained in the first lesson for the morning, and what does that history prefigure?

16. What does the second lesson for morning record and describe?

17. What is related in the first evening lesson, and of what was that event a type?

18. To what is the second evening lesson appropriate, and what does it display ?——

19. Of what does the epistle take notice, and what does it teach ?

20. What does the gospel relate ?

21. What have we in the several parts of the service ?

22. What are we to believe concerning the ascension ?

23. What was the high priest appointed to do, and what was denoted by the act ?

24. What did all the Jews believe ?

25. What was the Messiah to do, and by what was his ascension prefigured ?——

26. By whom and in what language was the ascension of Christ prophetically declared ?

27. What is meant by the phrase *on high*, and to whom only could it be properly applied ?——

28. When did our Saviour ascend, and what was he doing at the time ?——

29. What took place as the apostles were looking after our Saviour ?——

30. Why was it unnecessary that the apostles should see the resurrection of Christ ?

31. Why was it necessary that they should witness his ascension ?——

32. What is meant by Christ's sitting at the right hand of God ?

33. What is denoted by the right hand, and by sitting ?——

34. For what did Christ ascend to Heaven and sit at the right hand of God ?

35. What is he ready to impart to us ?

36. How does he exercise his *priestly* office there ?

37. How does he exercise his *kingly* office there ?——

38. What should we render unto Christ since his ascension ?

39. What is given to him, and what should we send up to him ?——

40 What should we not distrust, and what should we cherish ?——

41. For what have we cause of joy ?
42. Who have we at the Throne of Grace, and how should we come to it ?——
43. To what should the ascension of Jesus animate us ?
44. What hath God designed for us if we tread in the footsteps of Jesus ?
45. Mention a text applicable to this particular.——
46. What should we seek in consequence of Christ's ascent into Heaven ?
47. To whom should we be joined, and what should we derive from him ?
48. Where should our minds be, and where should our affections be placed ?
49. By what should our conduct be regulated ?
50. Above what should we be raised, and for what prepared ?——

CHAPTER XXXII.

Sunday after Ascension.

1. WHAT is contained in the first lesson for morning ?
2. What in the second ? In the first for evening ? In the second ?
3. What may we be assured will take place ?
4. To what are we exhorted ?
5. Of what have we a prospect ?——
6. What do we pray for in the collects for the day ?
7. To what does the epistle exhort us ? What does the gospel contain ?
8. What has the week after Ascension been called, and how did the apostles and disciples spend it ?——

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Whitsunday.

1. WHAT does the Church commemorate on this day?——

2. For what was the feast of *Pentecost* instituted, and how was it afterwards distinguished?

3. What did the descent of the Holy Ghost enable the apostles to do?

4. To what does this festival correspond, and how has it been observed?——

5. Why was it called Whitsunday?——

6. Why was Easter made a season for baptism, and why was Whitsuntide appointed for the same purpose?

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7. Who received baptism at all times, and whose baptism was deferred to the stated times?——

8. Why was the baptism of adults deferred to the stated times?

9. How did candidates for baptism prepare themselves?——

10. What psalms are appointed for the morning service?

11. What does the 48th celebrate, and what does the 68th describe?

12. By what means was the Church collected and preserved?——

13. What are the psalms for the evening service?

14. What does the 104th psalm celebrate? What is the 145th?——

15. What does the first lesson for the morning record, and what does the first lesson for evening contain?

16. What is recorded in the second lessons?

17. What does the gospel record, and what does the epistle describe?——

18. Who is the Holy Ghost, and what is he called?

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19. What are the gifts of the Holy Ghost?——

20. What are the apostolical gifts, and why conferred on the apostles?

21. What was the word of knowledge, and what faith had they?

22. What gifts had they, and what could they discern?

23. What were they enabled to do by the gift of tongues?——

24. When were miraculous gifts conferred on the apostles, and in what way?——

25. What did the sound of a rushing mighty wind represent, and what did it signify?——

26. What do the cloven tongues represent?——

27. How was the gift of tongues conferred on the apostles, and how did they give proof of this miraculous power?——

28. What is that grace styled ecclesiastical? From what different?

29. What is the end of apostolic gifts, and what of ecclesiastical?

30. How is the Church to be preserved?

31. What is the nature of the ecclesiastical gift?

32. What may be done by the internal gifts of the Spirit, and what can they *not* do?

33. When has a man authority to act in the name of Christ?

34. From what is holiness of office distinct? How is one given? The other produced?

35. What should be our daily prayer in reference to men in holy offices?

36. Of what is failure not a forfeiture?

37. What will not be attained if the distinction between holiness of office and holiness of person be not kept, and what will be the consequence?——

38. What are the ordinary gifts of the Holy Spirit?

39. Of what does a man stand in need?

40. How is he justified?

41. How did Christ make atonement for sin, and for what did he send his Holy Spirit?

42. How is the sinner to lay hold of the benefits of Christ's intercession?——

43. Without what is it impossible to please God?

44. For what hath God sent his Holy Spirit, and what does this Spirit give?——

45. When does the Spirit give clearness to our faith?

46. When does the Holy Spirit give zeal to our charity?

47. How should we recommend religion, and how enforce it?——

48. When does the Spirit give strength and power to all our graces?——

49. What is a particular office of the Holy Spirit, and what proceeds from him?

50. What has he revealed, and by whom, and for what does he enlighten our minds?——

51. What is his office as to our wills and affections?

52. What will take place while we are diligent and watchful?——

53. What is it the office of the Holy Ghost to inspire and quicken?

54. With what did he at first inspire us, and what will he proceed to do?

55 In what will he strengthen us, and what will he inflame?——

56. What is the office of the Holy Ghost, as to our Christian course, and with what is he to inspire our minds?

57. Under what will he support us, and what will he give us, and to what will this raise us?——

58. What will the Holy Ghost do by his powerful intercession?——

59 For what are we not able of ourselves?

60. What does the Holy Ghost do to our hearts and affections, and what does he excite?

61. How may we obtain the ordinary influences of the Holy Ghost?

62. What are those means called, and what are they?

63. What is the Church, and what has Christ given to it?

64. What do we obtain by union with the Church?

65. What does this festival teach us?

66. For what should we adore and acknowledge the Holy Spirit?

67. What should we desire and pray for, and to what should we hearken ?

68. What should we obey, and what should we not quench nor resist ?

69. What should we endeavour to do, in dependence on his aids, and for what ?

70. If we faithfully apply to him, what shall we endeavour to do ?

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week.

1. FOR what has the Church set apart these two days, and what is her design in them ?

2. How was the gospel confirmed ?——

3. What is contained in the first lesson for Monday morning, and what does the Church design in it ?

4. What is recorded in the first lesson for Monday evening, and what did this event prefigure ?

5. In what do the second instruct us ?——

6 What is related in the first lesson for Tuesday morning, and what is contained in the first for evening ?

7. What does the second lesson for morning forbid, and to what are we exhorted in the second for evening ?

8. What collects are used on these days ?

9. To what do the epistles relate, and for what was this the season ?

10 For what was the gospel for Monday chosen, and what was the design of the gospel for Tuesday ?

CHAPTER XXXV.

Trinity Sunday.

1. OF what date is this festival, and what was the opinion of the ancient Church?

2. How was Trinity Sunday originally distinguished?

3. What induced the Church to order the commemoration of the mystery of the Trinity on this day?——

4. Why was this day chosen in preference to any other, for this purpose?

5. With what does the Church conclude the celebration of all the greater festivals?——

6. What is set forth in the first morning lesson, and what is recorded in the first lesson for the evening?

7. In this account who do we find, besides the Spirit of God, moving upon the waters?

8. What does the second lesson for morning contain, and what does it relate?

9 What is shown in the second lesson for evening?——

10. What are we to believe respecting the holy Trinity?——

11. What does the word person signify?

12. What does each person of the Trinity possess, and how subsist?

13. What is said of the Father?—of the Son?—of the Holy Ghost?——

14. How do the scriptures distinguish the three persons of the Trinity?

15. How are they distinguished in the form of Baptism?—how in the Apostolic Benediction?——

16. Why must each of these persons be God?——

17. What are attributed to the Son?

18. What is the language of St. John, and of St. Paul, on this subject?

19 How is perfection of knowledge attributed to him?

20. In what language is creation attributed to him?

21. What are we commanded in reference to him?

22. What is done by the glorified saints?

23 What does Jesus say of himself ——

24. Mention some passages of scripture which prove the Holy Ghost to be a divine person.

25. With whom and how is he joined?——

26 What passages of scripture prove the Trinity in unity, or that the three persons are but one God?——

27. In what relation are the persons of the Trinity to each other?

28. How are they in respect to power and glory?

29. What is the subordination observed by them?

30. What is Christ called, and what the Holy Ghost?

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31. In what does the mystery of the Trinity consist?

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32. Why is the divine nature above our comprehension?——

33. How are the divine persons one, and how three?

34. Why do we believe they are distinct as to the relations they bear each other, but not as to their essence?

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35. What may be called a true distinction?

36. What may be considered mysteries among the common operations of nature?

37. What will not God require of us?

38. What will be the consequence if we disbelieve whatever is incomprehensible?——

39. Of what use is reason in religion?

40 What is the only proper exercise of reason in a Christian?

41. How does reason assist us, when convinced of the authority of Revelation?

42. What would reason dictate to us?

43. Why cannot God be deceived? Why can he not deceive us?——

44. What is the doctrine of the Trinity, and with what interwoven?

45. What are among the most affecting and endearing motives to obedience?

46. What takes place if we deny the divinity of Christ?

47. What is necessarily connected with the doctrine of the Trinity?

48. Why is it impossible for the blood of any *creature* to take away the sins of the world?

49. What do the scriptures assure us?

50. What is overthrown by a denial of the divinity of Christ?

51. With what is the doctrine of the Trinity particularly interwoven?——

52. What should we learn from God's being beyond our comprehension?

53. What should be our business in regard to the persons of the Godhead?

54. What should we acknowledge? What should we adore?

55. To what should the doctrine of the Trinity lead us, and with what should it inspire us?

56. What does it reveal to us?

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Sundays after Trinity.

1. WHAT is the design of the Church in the season from Trinity to Advent? What takes place as to the gospel and epistles?——

2. What is the 25th Sunday after Trinity considered, and what epistle chosen for it?

3. What does the Rubric direct as to the collect, epistle and gospel, and why?——

CHAPTER XXXVII.

St. Barnabas—The Apostle.

1. GIVE an account of St. Barnabas.——

2. Of what does the epistle for the day give an account, and what does the gospel record and excite?——

3. What was the proper name of this apostle, and what does Barnabas imply ?

4. What consolation did he administer to the poor ?

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5 What was the conduct of St. Barnabas towards St. Paul ?——

6. To what place was St. Barnabas sent, and for whom did he send to assist him, and how long did they labour together ?——

7. Where were the followers of Jesus first called Christians ?

8. What were they called at first, and to what extent did they glory in the name of Christians ?——

9. When did we take upon us the name of Christian, and what did we then engage to do ?——

10. What affliction befel Judea, and what did St. Paul and Barnabas do to relieve the sufferers ?——

11. What took place by the particular command of the Holy Ghost ?

12. Where did these apostles preach, and when return to Antioch ?——

13. What gave occasion for a sharp contest between St. Paul and St. Barnabas, and what was the result ?

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14. What was the consequence of the separation of the apostles ?

15. What effect had it upon Mark ?——

16. What became of Barnabas, and what is conjectured respecting him ?——

17. What writings did he leave ?——

18. To what should the zeal of this apootle lead us ?

19. With what should his charity inspire us ?

20. What does the contention between Barnabas and Paul teach us ?

21. What should we endeavour to avoid, and how should we conduct controversy ?——

22. What should be our conduct in civil differences ?

23. What should be our rule when it becomes proper for us to appeal to a legal tribunal ——

24. How should religious controversy be conducted ?

25. How should we treat our adversaries ?

26. In what manner should we give an account of our faith ?

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

St. John Baptist's Day.

1. WHAT are recorded in the lessons, epistles and gospels for the day ?——

2. By whom was his birth foretold, and how was Zacharias assured of it ?

3. Why was the birth of St. John a cause of great joy ?——

4. What was foretold respecting him ?——

5. What did the ministry of John tend to prepare ?

6. How was he eminently qualified for the ministry ?

7. What did he proclaim, and what exhort the Jews to do ?——

8. What does Isaiah call him ? How is he styled and described by Malachi ?——

9. What did John the Baptist mean by denying that he was Elias ?

10. What was proved by his declaring himself the voice of one crying in the wilderness ?

11. How did he resemble Elias, and what was the business of both ?

12. For what were they both eminent and singular ?

13. In what were they both courageous and zealous ?

14. Whither did he go after he escaped the designs of Herod, what life did he lead, and what was his food ?

15. What was our Saviour's testimony to him ?——

16. How did St. John exceed the other prophets, and for what was his office fit ?

17. How was he honoured ?——

18. What is meant by the expression, "the word of God came to him ?"

19. What spirit was revived in St. John, and how long had it ceased ?

20. By whom was the spirit of prophecy continued ?

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21. What drew many hearers to the Baptist, and from what quarters did they come ?

22. What did he do in his preaching ?——

23. Why was he called the Baptist ?——

24. Why was his baptism called the baptism of repentance ?——

25. What did many Jews suppose John to be, and what did he declare ?

26. How was he qualified to bear testimony to our Saviour ?——

27. What did the disciples of John believe, and why could they not bear his testimony in favour of Christ ?

28. What proof is there that they were jealous of Christ ?

29. What did St. John do on this subject, and for what reason ?——

30. Who caused John to be put to death, and what had provoked him to this act ?

31. What is the history of this transaction ?——

32. Why did Herod yield reluctantly to this measure ?

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33. What are we taught in the birth of the son of Zacharias ?

34. Against what should his distrust warn us ?

35. What are we taught in the humble and mortified life of St. John ?

36. What is the best means to preserve piety, and upon what should we set a strict guard ?

37. What may we learn from the crime of Herod ?

38. What may we learn from the sufferings and indignities which the prophets experienced ?

39. To what should the example of St. John lead us ?

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40. In what does the duty of reproof consist ?

41. What considerations impose this duty upon us, and what shall we incur in many cases by neglecting it ?

42. For what are ministers, magistrates, parents and masters answerable ?——

43 What occasion should call forth reproof, and of what should we be careful ?

44. How should it be expressed, and what should we be willing to do as to ourselves ?

45. How should we endeavour to soften the severity of our reproof, and by what should we be influenced ?

CHAPTER XXXIX.

St. Peter's Day.

1. WHERE was St. Peter born, and what was his occupation ?

2. Who were the first disciples called by our Saviour ?

3. What was St. Peter's name, how was it changed, and what does it imply ?——

4. What do you observe of the lessons, epistles and gospels for this and other holy days, for the remainder of the ecclesiastical year ?——

5. Why did our Saviour choose many of his disciples from among fishermen ?——

6. Who had the Messiah first revealed to him, and what did he do ?

7. How did our Lord display his power to Peter, and what did he say on the occasion ?

8. What did our Lord command and promise Peter ?

9. What did St. Peter become, and who were with him the constant companions of Christ ?——

10. What was the conduct of Christ before he chose his disciples ?——

11. What do we learn from this conduct of our Lord ?

12. What appears to be the duty of bishops and the governors of the Church from this ?——

13. What was the conduct of St. Peter and the rest of the twelve, when some of the disciples forsook him ?

14. What did they profess, and why ? ——

15. What does not appear that our Saviour gave St. Peter ?

16. What did our Saviour tell him, and how is the Church said to be built ?

17. Why was the promise first given to Peter, to whom was it afterwards given, and on whom was the power actually conferred?

18. Which was considered the mother Church, where was the first council held, and who presided in it?

19. What testimony is given by Ignatius and the writings of the early ages, as to the supremacy of the bishops of Rome?

20. What is the principle of Church unity?

21. What was the respect paid to the bishops of Rome, and why?

22. How were their usurpations effected, and by whom opposed?

23. What have all bishops?——

24. What led St. Peter to refuse having his feet washed by our Lord, and what was his conduct when he understood the nature of the action?——

25. What may we learn, and what are we taught, in this conduct of the Saviour?——

26. What appears to have been the character of St. Peter?

27. In what did his disposition discover itself, and what promise did he make?

28. What wish did he express as to his Master's defence, and how was this wish treated by our Lord?——

29. What particular honour was conferred on St. Peter, and why?

30. What did our Saviour require of St. Peter as a further proof of his love, and what is meant by the expression?——

31. Why did our Saviour repeat the question whether St. Peter loved him?

32. What will these pressing inquiries teach us?

33. What is the best testimony of sincere affection in the pastoral office?——

34. How many were converted at the first preaching of St. Peter and the other apostles, after the descent of the Holy Ghost?——

35 How did St. Peter punish the sacrilege of Ananias and Sapphira?

36. What had been the conduct of these persons?

37. What should their punishment teach all men?

38. Where was St. Peter's first mission, and why was he sent to that place?

39. Who did he rebuke there, and for what?——

40. What prejudice had he, and how was it removed?

41. What text of scripture proves that God is no respecter of persons?——

42. What did St. Peter declare on the subject of admitting gentle converts?

43. What did he afterwards do, and by whom was he rebuked?——

44. What took place in the prison the night before Peter was to have been executed?

45. What was the conduct of Herod on this occasion?

46. Whither did St. Peter go, after his deliverance from prison, and where did he afterwards preach the gospel?

47. What did he do towards the latter part of his life?——

48. When, and how did he die, and what did he affirm?——

49. What evidence is there that St. Peter was a married man?——

50. What writings has he left, and what is the principal design of the first epistle?

51. What does he do in the second epistle, and against what does he guard the disciples?——

52. With what should the love and affection of St. Peter inflame us?

53. To whom is the most elevated and supreme affection due, and why?

54. To what should the infirmity and contrition of St. Peter lead us?

55. Against what should we be always on our guard, and on what should we not depend?——

56. When do we discover self-confidence and presumption?

57 Why should we not remit our watchfulness and prayer?

58. Of what should we be suspicious?------

59. To what does this self-confident temper lead, and what does it make us neglect?

60. How does it often provoke God?——

61. How should we subdue this temper, upon what should we reflect, and for what should we pray?------

CHAPTER XL.

St. James—The Apostle.

1. WHY was St. James the apostle surnamed Great, and who was he?

2. To whom was he related, and how was he honoured?------

3. What was the employment of St. James, and how was he called by the Saviour?

4. What was the conduct of James and John on receiving the command of their Lord?------

5. What did our Saviour give them, and what did it signify?------

6. In what did the natural warmth of temper in these apostles show itself?------

7. How did the Samaritans live with the Jews, and how did our Saviour seem to slight mount Gerizim?

8. What were the Jews required to do after the return from the captivity in Babylon?

9. Who was Sanballat, and what had he done, and what temple did he build?

10. What was the consequence of this opposition?------

11. What was done by our Saviour in reference to the intemperate zeal of his disciples?------

12. What erroneous idea was entertained by the apostles during the life of Christ on earth?

13. What did they prevail on their mother to do under the influence of this opinion?------

14. How did Christ make them sensible of their rashness?------

15. How did he silence the rising resentment of the other disciples, and to what did he excite them ?------

16. Where did St James preach the gospel, and where did he suffer martyrdom ?------

17. What should the humble calling of James and his family teach us ?

18. What are we taught by the readiness of St. James to follow Christ ?

19. What should not come in competition with the commands of God ?

20. What are we taught by the rebuke which Christ gave the intemperate zeal of the apostles ?

21. How ought we to treat those who differ from us ?

22. What should we learn from the example of St. James and the others who laid down their lives for Christ ?------

23. What is a martyr ?

24. What were those called who suffered imprisonment, and other cruelties, and escaped death ?

25. What was necessary in order to acquire the privilege of a martyr, and what other persons were sometimes called martyrs ?------

26 What were some of the privileges assigned by the primitive Christians to martyrs ?

27. What was martyrdom supposed to supply ?------

28. What should we consider a duty in reference to martyrdom ?

29. In doing so what do we prefer, and what do we evidence ?

30. To what do we become conformed, and what do we acquire ?------

31. How did the primitive Christians embrace martyrdom ?

32. Who besides the clergy encountered death with fortitude, and how was death armed ?------

33. For what was the great piety of the primitive Christians a proper foundation ?

34. How did they govern themselves ?

35. What did they cherish, and with what were their minds inflamed ?

36. What did the inspiring grace of God give them ?

CHAPTER XLI.

St. Bartholomew.

1. WHAT notice is taken of St. Bartholomew in the evangelical history, and who is he thought to have been?

2. What reasons are there for supposing him to have been Nathanael?——

3. How was he characterised by our Saviour?——

4. Upon what grounds did Nathanael object to the Saviour, and how was he mistaken?

5. What was he not prevented from doing?——

6. Where is it supposed that this apostle preached the gospel?

7. What tradition is noticed by Eusebius?

8. Where did he afterwards travel, and where did he finally settle?

9. What did he endeavour to do there, what was his end, and how did he sustain it?——

10. What should we learn from this festival?——

11. What does sincerity require as it regards our duty to God?

12. What does it imply?——

13. What does this virtue imply as it respects our intercourse with others?

14. To what does it lead?——

15. What is the most effectual means of exciting and preserving this virtue?

16. What should we cherish, what does the Almighty require, and what will he detect?——

CHAPTER XLII.

St. Matthew.

1. WHO was St. Matthew, and what was his other name?——

2. What was his occupation, and how was it esteemed?------

3. What did the Jews consider as the publican?

4. How was money received of them used?

5. Of what were they deprived, what was esteemed infamous, and what terms were considered synonymous?

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6. How was St. Matthew employed when our Saviour called him?------

7 How could St. Matthew have known the character of Christ, and for what did he exchange his employment?

8. In what way did he show his satisfaction in becoming a follower of our Lord?------

9. How long did St. Matthew continue with our Saviour, where did he preach the gospel, and for what time?

10. Whither did he go from Judea, and where is it probable that he suffered martyrdom?------

11. What writings has he left, and how was he qualified to write the history of our Saviour?

12 In what language was this gospel written, when, and for what use?------

13. What does our Saviour's choosing a despised publican teach us?

14. To what should St. Matthew's readiness excite us?

15 What should it induce us to repress?------

16. In what does covetousness consist, and to what does it lead?------

17. What is done by inordinate love of wealth?

18. Against what does it harden the heart?-------

19. How is covetousness an insatiable passion?

20 What does it mistake, and what is godliness called in scripture?------

21. What should we consider, and what should we repress?

22. What should we seek first, and what may we then trust the providence of God will confer upon us?

23. What should we propose to ourselves?

24 Of what should we be mindful, and of what should we take care?------

CHAPTER XLIII.

St. Michael, and all Angels.

1. WHAT information do the scriptures give respecting St Michael?

2. What army had he, with whom did he fight, and about what did he contend ——

3. What is signified by the battle mentioned in the Revelations between St. Michael and the Dragon?——

4. What is supposed to be meant by the contest about the body of Moses?

5. What passage of scripture is cited to support this opinion?

6. What is the opinion of others on this subject?

7. What could have been the object of the Devil in wishing to find the body of Moses?——

8. What is meant by the term Angel?

9 How is the term to be understood, in scripture and in common speaking?——

10. What testimony do the scriptures give as to the existence of angels?——

11. What did some ancient philosophers, and the primitive fathers, attribute to angels, and what is the most current opinion of the primitive Church?——

12 How are angels described in scripture?

13. In what are they said to excel?—how are they represented, and why?

14 In what does their office consist?——

15. How are we told angels are employed?

16. What distinguished events were announced by angels?

17. What are we taught that they are?——

18. What has been a generally received opinion?

19 What language of Abraham seems to justify this opinion?

20. What is the language of David on this subject?

21. In what language does our Saviour refer to the same truth?

22. What may we suppose angels ready to do?——

23. What is done to good men besides delivering them from danger?

24. When evil angels assail believers, what is done by good angels?

25. How are they engaged with the faithful in the hour of death?

26. What will be the employment of good angels when Christ comes to judge the world?——

27. How are bad angels employed?

28. To what do they set themselves in opposition?

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29. Have we authority from the scriptures to implore the intercession of angels, and to what alone do they direct us?

30. What would derogate from the all-prevailing intercession of Christ?

31. What does the address of prayers to angels and departed saints suppose, and what do we thus ascribe to them?

32. What is the worship of angels, saints, and images, as practised in the Church of Rome?

33. What facts justify this opinion?

34. In what language does St. Paul censure this worship, and to what is it contrary?——

35. For what does the Church celebrate this festival?

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36. What should be a subject of gratitude, and inspire us with confidence?

37. What do these angels constantly do, and under what impression should we act?

38. In what should we imitate them?

39. What should we endeavour to secure to ourselves?

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40. What is recorded by St. Jude in relation to St. Michael, and what do we learn from his conduct?——

41. In what does evil speaking consist?

42. How may we be guilty of this sin?

43. When is evil speaking calumny or slander, and when rash judgment?

44. What is censoriousness?——

45. When may it be a duty to expose the faults of another?

46. What kind of faults should we expose, and with what motive?

47. When should we not expose the real faults of others, and why?

48 To what will real benevolence lead?——

49. Where do the scriptures rank evil speaking, and what is the language of Christ on the subject?

50. Among whom does St. Paul rank backbiters, and where does he put slanderers and revilers?

51. With what does St. Peter join evil speaking, and what does St. James assure us?——

52. What is done by evil speaking, and of what is it a violation?

53. What does it discover, and what is a most unworthy and cruel disposition?——

54. How does this vice cloak itself, and what does it sometimes counterfeit?

55. When these are mere pretences, what do they aggravate?——

56. When do we incur the same guilt, as if we actually exposed the faults of others?——

57. How shall we effectually conquer a propensity to speak evil of others?

58. What is done by an idle and impertinent curiosity?

59. What should we firmly resolve?

CHAPTER XLIV.

St. Luke—The Evangelist.

1. TO whom was the name of Evangelist first given, and to whom was it afterwards confined?——

2. Where was St. Luke born, and for what was the city celebrated?

3. How was he educated, what places did he visit, to what did he apply himself, and for what was he celebrated?——

4. By whom was St. Luke converted, and what was he called?

5. Where did he go with St. Paul, and how was he employed there?

6. How was he particularly employed, and what is supposed respecting him?

7. What is a more probable supposition, and what is known of the manner of his death?——

8. Where and how did St. Luke write his gospel, and with what view?

9. To whom was it dedicated?——

10. What other book did he write, when, and what does he relate?——

11. What do you say of his manner of writing, his style, and what character does he sustain?——

12. In what should we rejoice, and what should be our supreme care?

13. With what should we be impressed, from the consideration of St. Luke's learning?

14. What should we learn from the pains he took to instruct his friend?

15. What are we taught by his care and attention upon the aged apostle Paul?

16. What are our fellow Christians, and what should these considerations lead us to seek and remember?

CHAPTER XLV.

St. Simon and St. Jude.

1. WHO was St. Simon, as some suppose, and what is the more probable opinion?

2. What is a third opinion, and where did he probably preach the gospel?——

3. Who was St. Jude, and what is he called in scripture?——

4. What question did St. John propose to our Lord at the last Supper?——

5. What was the answer to this question, and what did the Saviour promise to his constant attendants?——

6. Where is it probable that St. Jude preached and suffered?——

7. What writing did St. Jude leave, for what was it intended, and to what does he exhort ?——

8. What is zeal ?

9. How is it used in scripture in a good sense, and how in a bad sense ?——

10. What is zeal as a Christian virtue, and what should be the degrees of it ?

11. To what should our zeal be restrained ?——

12. In what cases is our zeal criminal ?——

13. What considerations should animate our zeal in the service of God ?——

14 To what do wicked actions, when done from sincere but erroneous zeal, expose us ?

15. What may extenuate a fault ?——

16. How should our zeal against heretics and schismatics be exerted ?

17. How should we act towards them, and in what should we remain steadfast and decided ?——

CHAPTER XLVI.

All Saints' Day.

1. FOR what has the Church wisely set apart this day ?

2. What does she celebrate at this time ?——

3. What is the principal design of the Church in this festival ?

4. How were the saints made conformable to the will of God ?

5. What does the Church design to encourage by this festival ?——

6. Of what does the Church remind us at this time, and what is meant by this doctrine ?——

7. What are the saints upon earth called ?

8. For what do we bless God, for what rejoice, and for what do we give thanks and pray ?

9. At what do the saints in heaven rejoice?——

10. What is done by the saints, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ ?——

11. How is God pleased to describe the happiness of heaven to us?

12. Under what images is it represented?

13. Under what expressions is this happiness more particularly set forth?

14. From what shall the righteous be free in the next life, and from what exempt?

15. What will be banished from heaven, and on what will the righteous enter there?

16. What will take place as to their understandings?

17. Into what will they be transformed, and what will they become?

18. What will they see, and what will they share?

19. How long will the bliss of the righteous endure, and what will be their employment?——

20. Who were the saints once, and what inference do we draw from their having obtained the victory?

21. What does their example afford, and to what does it tend?——

22. What has Solomon observed, and what must we do if we wish to make progress in piety?

23. With whom must we often associate in the world, and who should be our intimate companions?——

24. What is important for all good Christians?

25. What do you say of the contagion of vice, and our security from it?

26. What is it hazardous to expose?

27. Who ought to pay particular attention to the choice of good company, and on what does their temporal and eternal happiness depend?

28. How can habits of virtue be acquired and strengthened?

29. To what will vicious society and example tend?——

30. For what should we be excited to bless God?

31. What will take place, if we steadfastly follow the example of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises?

CHAPTER XLVII.

Ember Days.

1. WHAT are Ember days ?
2. What was the practice of the apostles, and what becomes us ?
3. What should we desire God would be pleased to do ?——
4. When are the Ember days observed, and what were the Sundays immediately following these days ?——
5. What is the origin of this name ?——
6. Why was ordination formerly fixed at these seasons ?——

CHAPTER XLVIII.

All Fridays in the Year.

1. WHAT does the Church enjoin upon all Fridays in the year, and with what exception ?——
2. Why did the primitive Church observe Friday as a fast ?
3. What do you observe of the propriety of observing Friday as a fast ?——
4. What should we do on this day, and what should we attend ?
5. In what should we employ some part of the day ?——
6. What should we recollect, while inquiring into the state of our minds ?
7. What should we consider, and what should we endeavour ?——
8. For what should we supplicate the grace of God, and by what should we try ourselves ?
9. Mention some questions that we should ask ourselves.
10. What should we carefully note ?——

11. What inquiries should we address to our consciences every evening?

12. What should we do, after having thus reviewed the state of our minds and conduct through the day?

13. On what should we resolve, and what should we make?——

14. What is done by the frequent examination of our hearts and lives?

15. To what will it prompt us, and to what dispose us?

16. In what state will it keep us, of what make us careful, and to what excite us?

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